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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR VIETNAMESE

WPC Statement

LD170050 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] CETEKA, 16,02,--The World Peace Council has today issued the following statement:

In view of the serious escalation of aggressive actions against Vietnam the World Peace Council appeals to all who cherish peace, freedom and justice to all national and international organizations to render all possible support and help, moral and material, to the Vietnamese people in their struggle to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country and to preserve peace and security in this region of Asia.

With great concern and indignation the world public follows the escalation of hostile activities of the Government of the People's Republic of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Having unleashed a slanderous campaign against the country whose people after 30 years of heroic struggle with imperialist aggression achieved genuine freedom and independence the Chinese leaders have resorted to open armed provocations on the border with Vietnam. These provocations which resulted in systematic violations of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam are accompanied by unprecedented concentration of large number of Chinese military units along all the frontier between the two countries.

The statements of the deputy premier of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, during his recent visits to the USA and Japan, his threats "to teach Vietnam a lesson" leave no doubt as to the character of the aggressive intentions of the present Chinese leaders. Seeking to impede the Vietnamese people's efforts to heal the wounds of the past war and pursue an independent foreign and domestic policy in the best interests of peace and friendship among peoples, they first incited the ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam to create disturbances. Now they try to use the Pol Pot clique as a tool in their growing provocations against Vietnam. The aim of the Chinese leaders is to bring Vietnam to its knees. These actions which are in flagrant violation of the UN Charter, once again testify to the expansionist and hegemonstic policies of the Chinese leaders. These policies are a direct threat to peace and security not only in Southeast Asia but as well to world peace.

The World Peace Council reiterates its full support for and solidarity with the Vietnamese people. This has been recently expressed by the special session of the WPC in Berlin.

WFTU Telegram

LD182358 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] CETEKA, 18,02, Prague--The World Federation of Trade Unions today voiced full support and active solidarity to the workers and people of the Vietnam Socialist Republic.

In a telegram to the Vietnamese Central Trade Union Council the Prague-based WFTU Secretariat resolutely denounced the Chinese aggression against Vietnam as a flagrant violation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The organization said it has intervened with the UN secretary-general to try to halt the aggressor with all available means.

WFDY Message

LD170206 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 16 (MTI)--The World Federation of Democratic Youth voiced deep concern in a telegram [word indistinct] to the United Nations Organization over the extremely serious situation that developed on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, as a consequence of the Chinese concerntration of troops. The telegram by the WFDY underlines that the repeated Chinese provocations and the sharpening of tension in the region threaten with consequences which are difficult to foresee and dangerous not only for the peace in Southeast Asia but the whole world. The WFDY calls for effective measures to be taken by the world organization in the interest of settling in a peaceful way questions under dispute and for defending peace and security.

WIDF Protest

LD192338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] [Dateline not received] The Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] has called upon its 129 affiliated women's organizations in 114 countries to develop at once a broad protest movement to check the aggression of China's ruling circles and to demand the withdrawal of all Chinese forces from Vietnamese territory. In a statement released in Berlin on Monday the WIDF says: "We affirm our solidarity with, and support for, our courageous and resolute Vietnamese friends fighting alongside their husbands, brothers and sons for the defense of their family, the lives of their children and the independence of their country."

IUS Statement

LD170204 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb, CTK--The International Union of Students is together with the whole world deeply concerned by the alarming reports on the tension caused by the Chinese authorities on the border with Vietnam.

The Union stressed in a statement it considers it its duty to step up the support for heroic Vietnam and do everything in defense of the peace-loving Vietnam people. It points out that further and more intensive mass actions of progressive student organizations, which would draw attention to the jeopardizing of world peace, the threats and provocations of the Peking rulers, are necessary.

The IUS Secretariat calls on all progressive and democratic-minded students to actively support the just struggle of the Vietnam people to jeopardize [as received] their sovereignty and independence, and hold new actions of solidarity with Vietnam.

LLESHI GREETS KUWAIT COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU241532 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 24 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to the Emir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah:

On the occasion of Kuwait's national holiday, it is my pleasure to convey to you in the name of the Albanian people and personally, cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the people of Kuwait.

TIRANA RADIO CARRIES COMMENT ON CARTER ATLANTA SPEECH

AU232040 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[ATA commentary: "Carter Reveals Once Again the Totally Aggressive and Antipopular Nature of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] It is reported that U.S. President Carter recently delivered a speech at a technological institute in Atlanta. The speech was devoted to some problems concerning both the foreign and internal policy of the United States.

In that part of the speech devoted to domestic affairs, the main subject discussed by Carter was related to the anti-inflationary measures needed at a time when inflation and high prices are among the major phenomena resulting from the economic crisis which continues to predominate in the United States. This is not the first time that the question of anti-inflationary measures has been placed on the agenda by Carter. The propaganda about supposedly anti-inflationary measures to be adopted in the United States has by now assumed the proportions of a regular campaign. Carter has promised several times that he would check inflation, urging the working masses to tighten their belts, and that the economic situation would soon improve. However, daily life shows that these measures are antiworker in their nature, that their edge is directed against the workers and that they serve the monopoly concerns which continue to make colossal profits even under crisis conditions. As can be seen, these anti-inflationary measures are only a part of a common offensive undertaken jointly by the central administration in Washington and various capitalist companies against the broad working masses in the United States, that is, against their living standards.

Among the political problems mentioned by the head of the White House it is worth mentioning those related to SALT-II, the events in Iran and Indochina and so forth. Carter devoted particular attention to SALT-II, as he has indeed been doing in all his recent speeches. It is by now well known that in the framework of the so-called SALT-II talks, the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union have been meeting each other for some years now and that their rounds are also accompanied by unchecked demagogy with unceasing screeches about the limitation of offensive strategic weapons. Time, however, is the best testimony to the fact that these talks are only part of a democratic campaign undertaken by the two imperialist superpowers to conceal the unchecked arms race, including the nuclear weapons race. The head of U.S. imperialism thus only deepens this demagogy further, pursuing definite political aims in conformity with the imperialist strategy of the United States in the world.

Speaking about events in Iran, Carter expressed his concern about the situation created in the relevant area, a situation that is not at all favorable to U.S. neocolonialist interests.

As is known, the people of Iran, following a general popular uprising, overthrew the Pahlavi's monarchical regime, which was one of the most zealous policemen of U.S. imperialist interests in the Middle East. The head of the White House did not fail to express his concern lest that other superpower, the Soviet Union, might try, in the circumstances created in that area, to extend its sphere of influence.

Should others intervene directly or indirectly, they should know that such a step would have serious consequences and would affect our relations with them, Carter declared quite openly, thus revealing once again the bitter rivalry between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism for zones of influence in the Middle East; a rivalry that is directed against the victories of the Iranian people and the efforts made by the Arab peoples to live in genuine freedom and independence.

Carter also devoted his attention to events in Indochina where, as is known, social imperialist China, that ally of the United States, carried out an open aggression against neighboring Vietnam, flagrantly and brutally violating that country's sovereignty. He stated that the United States is closely following events along the Sino-Vietnamese border and that the United States has consulted directly with world leaders. The fact that the open Chinese aggression against Vietnam was carried out immediately following Deng Xiaoping's return from his visit to the United States where, among other things, complete political unity was reached, shows clearly that this aggression was carried out with the approval and full consent of the U.S. imperialists.

The imperialist strategy of the United States, China and other imperialist powers in that area, one of whose achievements is China's armed aggression against Vietnam, has determined aims which are related to the hegemonistic and expansionistic intentions nurtured by the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese social imperialists and others in the relevant geographical area.

It is obvious that the entire part of Carter's speech dealing with U.S. foreign policy is permeated throughout by a high degree of unease on the part of the United States concerning its shaky positions in various areas of the world, including the Middle East, Asia and elsewhere, where all the intrigues and plots hatched up by the U.S. imperialists with their old and new "friends" are a consequence of their efforts to achieve their savage neocolonialist intentions.

This speech reveals once again that the United States, on its way to implement its imperialist strategy, is using all possible means, from flattery, promises and demagogy up to open threats. This speech also reveals openly the bitter rivalry between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism in their efforts to divide the world into respective spheres of influence in order to establish wherever possible their hegemony and neocolonialism, an activity directed against various countries and peoples throughout the world and against their will and desire to live in freedom and independence, with no interference whatsoever from outside.

ATA ASSAILS SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL'S VISIT TO CHINA

LD252348 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 25 Feb, ATA--As the Chinese news agency reports, the US Secretary of Treasury Blumenthal arrived on a 9-day official visit to China, at the head of a delegation made up of top officials and advisers of the State Department, the Department of Treasury and the trade of the USA. He will represent Carter at the ceremony of the official opening of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing on March 1.

It is reported that Blumenthal will convey to the Beijing social imperialist chieftains a message of the U.S. President concerning the "Sino-Vietnamese conflict." The news agencies report that the Carter administration has held a special meeting these days on the importance of the trip of this representative of U.S. imperialism in China at a time when China has launched the aggression against Vietnam. Blumenthal will talk with the Beijing chieftains on the credit and military aid they are in need of to realise the ambitions of an imperialist superpower and to continue the aggression against the Vietnamese people. This fact once more proves that the barbarous aggression launched by Beijing has had and has also the blessing and aid of Washington.

The visit of the U.S. secretary of treasury to China takes place in the framework of the constant strengthening of the ties between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists, in the framework of the counterrevolutionary collaboration to maintain capitalism and imperialism on foot, to strengthen neocolonialism, to strangle the revolution and socialism.

ATA COMMENTS ON BEIJING TALKS BETWEEN WANG ZHEN, UK'S VARLEY

LD261014 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 26 Feb, ATA--Upon the invitation of the vice premier of the State Council of China, Wang Zhen, a delegation of top officials of the war, industry, trade ministries and directors of capitalist companies of Britain, arrived on an 8-day visit to China. The delegation is headed by the Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley.

XINHUA news agency reports that yesterday Wang Zhen and the British emissary "held talks and exchanged views on wide-ranging problems related to trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries", in the framework of the signing of a long-term agreement of cooperation, which, besides the political profits will ensure the possibility to the British imperialists to supply the Chinese market with military material and mass consumer goods worth more than 20 billion dollars over the next five years alone.

Likewise one of the reasons of this invitation is also the examination of the problem of supplying China with 70 vertical take-off Harrier jet fighters which the Chinese social imperialists are urgently demanding in order to arm their aggressive army, especially now that they are further escalating their aggression against Vietnam. Such a thing suits not only the British imperialists, but also the whole world imperialists and reaction, which are so much interested both for the preservation of their domains in Asia and the Pacific area through their allies [such] as social-imperialist China, and for the creation of new hotbeds of tension everywhere in the world.

INCREASED U.S., SOVIET PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN DISCUSSED

LD261008 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

["Intensification of Hegemonic and Expansionist Activity of the Superpowers in the Indian Ocean"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 26 Feb, ATA--At an interview granted recently to the British weekly THE ECONOMIST, expressing the disturbance of U.S. imperialism about the events in Iran, the former U.S. secretary of state, Kissinger, demanded the perceptible and urgent increase of the U.S. power in the Indian Ocean. On the other side, it is reported that the Chairman of the Soviet Government Kosygin together with the Foreign Minister Gromyko, will pay an official visit to India at the beginning of March.

The continual preoccupation of the USA and the Soviet Union to increase their presence in the Indian Ocean area is linked with their hegemonic and expansionist plans in that area. The whole activity conducted by Washington and Moscow for the increase of the number of their warships and the consolidation of their military bases in that area, the increase of their political influence and of the economic domination in the countries of the Indian Ocean, should be viewed in conformity with these plans. Since 1974, when the USA openly proclaimed their plans for the extension of its military base in Diego Garcia, the number of U.S. warships in the waters of this ocean has increased, reaching the figure 25, including also three nuclear submarines. At the same time, the expenditure for the consolidation of the U.S. military bases in the islands and coastal countries of this area has increased a great deal. Now, being disturbed by the struggle of the Iranian people, which led to the overthrow of their obedient tool, the shah, the U.S. imperialists are trying to increase their presence in the Indian Ocean area, to preserve their positions in that zone in rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists. This is another expression of the fierce rivalry of the two superpowers for hegemony in this area of great strategic and economic importance.

It is not fortuitous that wanting to challenge the U.S. military presence, the Soviet social imperialists consider the Indian Ocean as a "route which links the Soviet naval bases in the Black and Baltic seas with the Far East"; therefore they are continually increasing the number of their warships in that region. Within the last ten years, the number of the Soviet warships concentrated in the Indian Ocean has doubled. In this basin the Soviet social imperialists have set up a number of secret military bases and centres, including also the Indian ports Visahukapham and Madras, etc. Kosygin's coming visit to India, during which, as the Indian press admits, a new long-term program on economic "cooperation" will be signed, intends in fact at increasing the economic, political and military expansion of the Soviet social imperialists, in compliance with their hegemonic and predatory aims in the entire area of the Indian Ocean.

Recently, in implementing their feverish plans to transform China into a superpower, the Chinese social imperialists are seeking to penetrate in this region, by intensifying the links with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary regimes. The Chinese aggression against Vietnam is an ample proof of the superpower ambitions of China and its expansionist and hegemonic aims.

The plans and aims of the U.S., Soviet, Chinese and other imperialists constitute a great danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples and states of this area. Therefore the peoples should enhance their vigilance and raise their opposition towards the imperialist policy of the USA, Soviet Union, China, etc.

SUCCESSES IN DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPOWER SYSTEM REPORTED

LD161112 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Impetuous Development and Magnificent Prospects for the Construction of Hydropower Projects"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 16 Feb, ATA--Following the road of socialist industrialisation of the country, the Party of Labour of Albania has devoted constant attention to the ceaseless development of the basis of the power system and especially to the construction of the hydropower projects.

On the basis of the directives of the party, the power system in Albania has developed and continues to develop with priority and at faster rates than the other branches of the economy.

Thus its development and strengthening is actually based and will be based also in the future, first and foremost, on the exploitation of the rich water resources of the country through the construction of hydropower stations. Thus in 1977 as compared with 1938 the generation of electricity has increased over 200 times and as compared with 1960 it has increased 9.6 times.

The development of the energy basis of the country, according to the party directives, has ensured and ensures not only the constant development of industry and agriculture of the country, but it has served and will serve in the future too as a powerful basis also for the all-round cultural and social development of our socialist homeland. Socialist Albania, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has become one of the first countries in the world with the countryside completely electrified. The big people's action of electrification reduced the time limit for the electrification of the country from 14 to 4 years. The 25th of October 1970, year in which the complete electrification of the country was carried out, has entered into the life of the Albanian people as a great event and the 25th of October is celebrated each year as the holiday of light.

The working people of study, designing, exploitation and implementation of the construction of the energetic and hydropower projects, like all the Albanian working people, have successfully coped with the blockade of the Soviet revisionists in the 60's, who withdrew their technicians and specialists in this field. The Albanian specialists and workers concluded with success the designing and construction of the hydropower stations of Bistrica, Shkopet, etc. and undertook studies for the designing of important projects in the field of hydropower stations such as the plan for the exploitation of the hydropower resources of the Drini River, the study, designing and construction of the hydropower complex at Vau Dejes, the designing and construction of the electric lines and substations of the power system of 170 and 220 kw. etc.

Like the entire Albanian people, the working people of study, designing, exploitation and construction of the energy and hydropower projects, condemn the hostile, treacherous and anti-Albanian act of the Chinese leadership for the cessation of credits and the recall of their specialists. They are working with a revolutionary impetus to realize all their tasks in due time and with good quality. The workers, specialists and cadres at the big hydropower station of Fierza commissioned the first two turbines and they are working on the other turbines. Another big hydropower station, that of Koman, will also be built on the Drini River. Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized at the 7th congress of the Party of Labour of Albania that "hydropower stations remain, as they have been up till now, the basis to increase production of electric power, whereas thermopower stations must be built to run on coal and gas."

BRIEFS

LEADERS ATTEND WRITER'S FUNERAL--The funeral took place today in Tirana of Jakov Xoxe, one of Albania's best-known writers. Homage was paid by relatives, numerous writers and artists, representatives from various institutions, students and representatives from the Party Committee, People's Council Executive Committee and the Union of Writers and Artists of Fier District. Homage was also paid by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; AWP Central Committee members Vito Kapo, Naunka Bozo and Xhelil Gjoni; Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences; Agim Popa, chairman of the Union of Albanian Journalists and chief editor of ZERI I POPULLIT; Omer Haxhija, deputy chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. At the funeral a speech was delivered on the life and work of Jakov Xoxe by Fritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Feb 79 AU]

ENVOY'S ADDRESS TO UNSC ON PRC 'AGGRESSION' REPORTED

LD261011 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

["Bulgaria's Standpoint on Chinese Aggression"--BTA headline]

[Text] New York, 26 Feb, BTA correspondent--"From a political and legal standpoint we are facing a classical example of a direct and open armed aggression against a neighbouring country, an aggression which threatens peace not only in Southeast Asia but on a world scale as well"--this is what Mr Dimitur Kostov, deputy of the permanent representative of Bulgaria in the UNO, stated, acquainting the UN Security Council with Bulgaria's standpoint on the matter of the already 10-day long Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Speaking with anxiety of the inflaming of this "new hotbed of war, which threatens world peace and security," Mr Dimitur Kostov pointed out at last night's sitting of the Council that "the Chinese actions represent a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and of the basic principles of international law." Emphasizing that "the Chinese aggression is the result of a continuous ideological, political and military preparation," the Bulgarian representative expressed the assurance that the invasion of the SR Vietnam is neither by chance nor a limited-scale action. He said that the greater-state chauvinism and aggressive amitions of the old-time Chinese emperors are not only inherited by today's Beijing rulers, but they have merged into Maoism, whereby they acquire terrific dimensions and determine the Maoist foreign political course aiming at reaching world domination. This course and its various political shape are turning today into a real threat to world peace and security."

Mr Dimitur Kostov laid special stress on the attempts at evading the pressing matter of the Chinese aggression, which in fact encourages Beijing's aggression. He said: "During the present debate at the council some delegations insisted on binding up the Chinese aggression against the SR Vietnam and the situation in Kampuchea. There is no doubt as to the existence of a relationship, but this relationship is not where certain circles are trying to find. This relationship stands out clearly if one looks at how China used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as a weapon to hinder its socialist reconstruction, to provoke a long border war between Vietnam and Kampuchea." Dwelling on the statements by some delegations and countries, namely their taking a "neutral" stand, the Bulgarian representative put the natural question, "What does it mean to be neutral when an open criminal aggressive war is being waged, which puts to a hard test the peace in the world? This is a strange "neutrality" which reminds us of the well-known 'Munich policy.'"

BTA DENIES REUTER REPORT ON USSR TROOP MOVEMENTS

AU261455 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 26 Feb, BTA--Prompted by REUTERS report as of Feb 25 originating from Vienna, that Soviet forces have been allegedly transferred to Bulgaria, our correspondent met competent officials. From a most responsible source these allegations were explicitly denied as groundless and ill-intended. Similar slanders addressed to Bulgaria have been fabricated and spread before as well. But they have always been refuted by the facts. Bulgaria's peace-loving and constructive policy is widely known. Bulgaria threatens nobody. She has repeatedly given an expression of her desire and determination to work and is working towards consolidating peace and security in the Balkans, for goodneighbourly interrelations with all countries in this region, resting on the complete observance of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers.

Mr Kostov said: "The Chinese militarists have to be reminded that the times of gun-boat diplomacy and big-truncheon policy have gone forever. Forces exist now in the world which are in position to put the aggressor under restraint and to preserve peace." In conclusion the Bulgarian representative expressed the absolute support of Bulgaria to the resolution draft put forward at the council by the USSR and Czechoslovakia, which insist on the explicit condemnation of the Chinese aggression, on the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the territory of the SR Vietnam, on the absolute discontinuation of all military and other supplies to China, which might be used in the war, and on the complete compensating by Beijing for all damages incurred to the SR Vietnam as a result of the aggression.

AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION HANDS GREETINGS TO KOSYGIN

AU231113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bulgarian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dimitur Zhulev has been received by Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet Council of Ministers chairman. Zhulev presented a greetings address to Kosygin on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov in connection with his 75th birthday and with the high award bestowed upon him.

Aleksey Kosygin expressed most cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the fraternal greetings and he also wished the communists, the working people and all Bulgarians further great successes in fulfilling the 11th BCP Congress decisions on building a developed socialist society.

TODOR ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KWP'S MIES

LD232136 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 23 Feb, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, on his 50th birthday. "The communists in the homeland of George Dimitrov know well your unfailing commitment to the great cause of Marx, Engels and Lenin and your immense personal contribution to strengthening the unity of the German workers' movement, and to making the German Communist Party a vanguard force of the working class in the Federal Republic of Germany." "We hold in high esteem your efforts at rallying the ranks of the international communist and workers' movement, at promoting the ties between our two fraternal parties," reads the telegram in part. It also contains wishes for good health and successes in the attainment of the socialist ideals of the working class.

BCP CC GREETS IRISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU231921 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Feb, BTA--The BCP Central Committee sent a cable of greetings to the delegates of the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Ireland, which reads in part: "The Bulgarian communists have been always solidary with the struggle of the Irish communists in defence of the vital interests of the working people and their socio-political rights, against reaction and the monopolies, for forming an anti-imperialist front of the working people of Ireland." "Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of Ireland is contributing to the common struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, for strengthening unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movements."

BCP GREETINGS TO MOROCCAN CP DISCUSS CURRENT EVENTS

LD261033 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Casablanca, 26 Feb, BTA--On behalf of the CC of the BCP and personally of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, a greetings speech was delivered to the Second Congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism by Mr Nikola Kalchev, member of the CC of the BCP and leader of the Bulgarian delegation.

The greetings speech reads that the Bulgarian communists and all the workers in the People's Republic of Bulgaria follow with enormous interest the struggle of the Moroccan worker's class, of the peasants and of the progressive intelligentisia in defence of their vital interests, for democracy, social progress and a better future.

Laying stress on the great positive changes in the world in recent years, the greetings speech emphasizes the attempts by the imperialists of the USA and the NATO militarist circles to sabotage the policy of detente, to turn the world back to the time of cold war, to push the governments towards a new arms race, towards making still more accomplished mass destruction weapons. These imperialist actions create a great threat to peace and security of peoples all over the world.

It is also pointed out that a real peril for the peaceful present of mankind is also the aggressive and hegemonic greater-state policy of the Maoist rulers of today's China. The armed aggression of the Beijing militarists against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the greetings speech goes on, is indicative of the moral and political degradation, of the meanness and treacherousness of the Mao successor's clique. Further on the greetings reads that our party and government back up the just struggle of the Arab peoples for liberating the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, and are solidary with the heroic struggle led by the Arab people of Palestine under the PLO leadership for (?receiving) their legitimate rights, including the right to founding their own state. We explicity condemn the Camp David accords, the defeatist actions of the Egyptian leadership and the attempts at a separatist settlement of the Middle East conflict behind the back and on the account of the Palestinian people.

In conclusion the speech points out that the BCP will continue to make efforts in the future for furthering the fraternal cooperation with the party of progress and socialism in the interests of the two friendly people, in the name of unity and solidarity of the world communist and worker's movement.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND GREETINGS TO KUWAIT LEADERS

AU241940 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 24 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 24 Feb BTA--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has extended greetings to the Emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, on the occasion of the national day of his country.

Confidence is expressed in the telegram that relations between the two countries will strengthen further and will expand in the interests of the peoples of Kuwait and Bulgaria.

On the same occasion the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, has sent a greetings cable to the prime minister and heir to the crown of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

PARTY, ARMY LEADERS ATTEND USSR MILITARY ATTACHE'S RECEPTION

AU232002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Col Valeriy (Kanagov), USSR military, naval and air force attache in Sofia, gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia tonight on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army. The reception was attended by army generals Dobri Dzhurov and Ivan Mikhaylov; Comrades Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov and Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee military department; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army as well as Bulgarian and foreign journalists. Among those present was also Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact to the Bulgarian People's Army. The reception was attended by heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited by Sofia. The reception was held in an atmosphere of exceptional cordiality and fraternal friendship.

MIKHAYLOV ADDRESSES WRITERS UNION BODY ON TASKS

AU232044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Summary] "An expanded session of the Bulgarian Writers Union Executive Board was held at the Park Hotel Moskva. The session was attended by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee." The report, read by the chairman of the union, Veselin Yosifov, assessed the work of the union. The necessity for quality improvement and greater effectiveness of journalistic work was pointed out. In their statements the Bulgarian journalists expressed their readiness to devote their efforts to the construction of socialist society. "In his statement Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov dealt with the present stage of socioeconomic development. He also devoted great attention to questions connected with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state."

[Mikhaylov--begin recording] "We must devote great attention to this event of exceptional importance for our people, because there are not many states in the world that have existed for 13 centuries. In this connection it is very important for us to determine the ideological accents, which are of exceptional importance to us. I would like to mention only three of them: In connection with the 1,300th anniversary we must raise socialist consciousness to a higher level; the class-party, patriotic and internationalist consciousness must be enhanced. One of the main tasks for achieving all this is to develop a correct historical way of thinking in the working peoples' consciousness. This presupposes three main things in my opinion. First of all, to reveal, to master, to accumulate and to incorporate as an essential part of socialist culture everything that is valuable in our people's past."

CONSTRUCTION FORCES PARTY AKTIV HOLDS CONFERENCE

AU241946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A conference of the construction forces party aktiv devoted to issues connected with ideological work was held in Sofia today. Encho Raykovski, first deputy chief of the political administration of the construction forces, read a report. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, also took the floor.

[Mikhaylov--begin recording] The issue which you are discussing today is particularly important because it affects one of the essential and primary factors of our comprehensive socialist development. [end recording] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov expressed confidence that the construction forces will continue to actively work for fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference and also for achieving further greater successes in the work of the ideological front.

Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials, also delivered a speech and said: [Sakarev--begin recording] This requires that we devote particular attention to work with the individual man and with the individual soldier, not to create good soldiers-builders alone, but also loyal citizens to our motherland [words indistinct] in the construction forces but also a reserve unit in our army in case of emergency. [end recording]

The participants in the conference unanimously adopted a report-pledge to the BCP Central Committee obliging themselves to fulfill their production programs for 1979-80 ahead of schedule by achieving 2 million leva of production above the plan.

BTA DETAILS EXPECTED FARMING OUTPUT INCREASE FOR 1979

AU231525 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Feb, BTA --This year Bulgaria expects her farm produce to rise by 11 per cent. Her last year's growth in farm produce was 5.6 per cent. Particularly intensified rates of growth are envisaged for the grain production--by 2.8 per cent, including maize production--39.2 per cent, barley--56 per cent and soya beans--58 per cent. A great jump will be realized in the growing of sunflower--28.4 per cent, vegetables--30.4 per cent, fruit--48.6 per cent and some other crops which are high on this country's export list. On the basis of the new economic pattern in agriculture, better conditions are to be created for new solutions to bring multiplied effect. This actually means that effectiveness will be demanded from all units of manufacture--from the sowing and distribution of crops to the obtaining of the end product.

This year's spring sowing will complete the process of specialization and concentration. The zoning of crops and the utilization of land in the best possible way creates preconditions for the attainment of a maximum effect. The ranch institutes are the ones that offer the agro-industrial complexes technologies for the growing of each crop. Thus for instance in the growing of lucerne 4 technologies are to be made use of: for green lucerne, for silage, for hay and for hay flour. Most promising is the silage technology which ensures 50 per cent more food units and 34 per cent more protein than the other technologies.

Another new and important feature is the utilization of all the parts of grown plants and also the shortening of the animal-breeding terms. In shortening the term of breeding a calf, for instance, the costs can lower to 60 leva.

In the food industry the in-depth processing of raw materials is largely employed. Thus for instance, the superfiltering of milk, for instance, will raise the output from the processed raw material by 15 per cent, which means an additional effect of 76 leva per ton. Similar technologies are already applied in many enterprises.

The restriction of obligatory indices and repression of over-centralism in planning, financing and credits is making it possible for the cooperative farmers to take greater initiative while the dependence of pay on results will to a major extent ensure the efficiency.

ACTIVITIES MARK FEBRUARY 1948 VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

Gottwald Ceremony

LD231108 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 22 Feb, CETEKA--The leading officials of Czechoslovakia paid tribute today to the memory of Klement Gottwald, the first working-class president of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the February victory.

A wreath from the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the president, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly and the Czechoslovak National Front was laid at Klement Gottwald's tomb by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, as well as other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life.

Victorious February Rally

LD231356 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1455 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The working people of Prague and the Central Bohemian region held a rally today in the Congress Palace of the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation to mark the 31st anniversary of the victorious February, when the bourgeoisie was finally defeated and the working class came to power under the wise leadership of Klement Gottwald. This was an irreversible process, and under the leadership of the CPCZ the Czech and Slovak people have won unprecedented successes.

The Congress Palace was bedecked with flags and a festive atmosphere prevailed. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other representatives of our political and public life have just entered the hall of the Congress Palace.

After the national anthem, Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ CC Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee addressed the rally.

USSR EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY

LD230955 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The military and air attache of the Soviet Embassy in Prague, Col Yuriy Chelpanov, and his wife gave a reception in Prague today on the premises of the Prague embassy in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Matskevich, welcomed at the reception the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak.

Also, candidate member of the presidium of the party central committee Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party Central Committee, parliamentary and government personalities, representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other personalities of the Czechoslovak political and public life.

(?Also present) was the commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, and other Soviet generals and officers. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception passed in a comradely and cordial atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S VISIT TO OSTRAVA

Arrival, Workers' Meeting

ID251430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 24 Feb 79 ID

[Report from Ostrava by Frantisek Tvrz, Prague Radio's North Moravian correspondent--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, accompanied by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, who are on a 2-day working visit in Ostrava, this morning visited the largest and one of the oldest collieries of the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield, the Hlubina colliery. At a meeting with leading miners' collectives from all mining enterprises of the Ostrava, Karvina and Frydek-Mistek districts, tribute was paid to the initiative modelled on the example of the brigade of socialist labor headed by Lumir Sakmar, hero of socialist labor, and other leading brigades, to fulfil the objectives of each year before its outset, which in many enterprises and collieries in northern Moravia has contributed to insuring that the difficulties that occurred in January, although considerable, are manageable. The plan for the output in the Ostrava-Karvina coal field was being fulfilled and even overfulfilled during January because of the combined effort.

Miners' delegations are presently informing the federal premier about the new and demanding tasks facing individual brigades. The new work pledge, which they have presented to him and which was made by 65 enterprises and 24 concern-type enterprises of the coal field to mark the 31st anniversary of the victorious February and 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, represents not only the highest annual output in the history of the coal field but also 80,000 tons of coal above the planned target, 1 million tons of coal [word indistinct] for power stations, heating plants and domestic consumers, 800 meters of new openings and 15,000 tons of coke above the plan. The CSSR premier has also shaken hands with the well known pioneers of socialist labor and new progressive mining methods, Otakar Borucky, Milan Gabcik and Lumir Sakmar, heroes of socialist labor.

Hlubina Colliery Tour

LD251440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Report by Frahtisek Tvrz, Prague Radio's North Moravian correspondent]

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, accompanied by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Valstimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and energy, visited, after touring the Hlubina colliery in Ostrava, several work places of the Detmarovice power station in the Karvina district today. They showed particular interest in how the power plant is coping with the current energy situation in this important industrial agglomeration and in the way the power and heating plants are insuring that adequate stocks of coal and coal sediments are produced. They also showed interest in the technical state and readiness of the energy sources, and during their conversations in individual departments as well as at an aktiv meeting with leading workers of Ostrava-Karvina power stations and the North Moravian power industry, representatives of brigades and enterprises gave the federal premier new pledges to insure a balanced operation of the plants without breakdowns, savings of energy and the rationalization of the generation of electricity and heat.

At the end of his visit, Comrade Lubomir Strougal thanked the North Moravian working people and in particular miners and powerworkers for their work to date and for the examplary initiative which is contributing significantly to achieving uniform fulfillment of the plan.

Departure for Prague

LD251450 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Communist Party Secretary Josef Haman and the minister of fuel and power, Valstimil Ehrenberger, today ended his two-day working visit to Ostrava and returned to Prague.

During the visit, the premier inspected the main power and fuel producers in the region, one of the country's most important fuel and power suppliers.

In his meetings with the workers, Premier Strougal stressed the significance of the north Moravian region for the entire economy of the country, and in this connection commended the working initiative and efforts exerted in overcoming the losses caused by the difficult climatic conditions in the first month of the year.

MORE ON HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION'S VISIT

Indian TU Meeting

LD321640 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Feb (CETEKA correspondent)--A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its chairman Kapel Hoffmann, currently on an official friendly visit to India met here today with the leading officials of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC).

The Czechoslovak delegation provided information on the activities of the revolutionary trade union movement in their country and exchanged views with the Indian side on possibilities to promote the traditional cooperation of the two trade union organizations. The INTUC delegation was headed by its Chairman A.P. Sharma.

Return to Prague

LD232356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague tonight following a friendly visit to Vietnam, Laos and India. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the delegation was welcomed by Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Council of Trade Unions, together with secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions Viliam Kozik, Vladimir Marik and Jirina Vesela. Also present was Nguyen Tien Thong, the ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic to Czechoslovakia.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD260026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the City Party Committee, arrived in Havana yesterday. The delegation also includes Zdenek Zuska, member of the CPCZ City Committee Presidium and the mayor of Prague; and Bohumil Nemec and Valdislav Holecek, secretaries of the City Party Committee. At the Havana airport, the guests were welcomed by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, and other officials. The week-long visit of the delegation, which arrived at the invitation of the Havana City Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, is to contribute to the exchange of experiences from party work, the work of city bodies and the construction of the capitals of Cuba and Czechoslovakia.

INDRA SPEAKS TO JOURNALISTS ON DOMESTIC POLICY

LD251404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Journalists specializing in national affairs recently invited Comrade Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to one of their regular meetings. Here is a part of his speech at that meeting from our Saturday's Reflection program:

[Indra--begin recording] It is generally known that the subject of freedom and democracy is the central point of the ideological struggle between the followers of Marxist-Leninist teachings and the defenders of bourgeois society. By defenders of bourgeois society I have in mind both the direct apologists of the bourgeois system, that is, bourgeois publicists and theoreticians, and the people in the capitalist world who are known as leftists and who embellish themselves with various "isms," while at the same time directly or indirectly, whether in their theoretical articles or in their publicist activity, lend themselves to the defense and preservation of the bourgeois system.

On the other hand, our so-called friends are trying to create an impression that the subjects of socialist democracy, freedom and human rights have, in effect, been forced on us against our will and that they have been forced on us especially by that well known and already discredited--very discredited policy--of U.S. President Carter. Attempts are also being made to use the results of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, particularly concerning the application of the third basket, against us as a kind of stick, a kind of whip. These attempts are being made against us even though we supported the initiative to hold the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

These attempts, of course, are doomed to fail because, after all, the subject of socialism and democracy is as old as the struggle of the working class to overthrow the bourgeois system. This subject appears in the works of our classics and every congress of the fraternal communist parties, including our party, pays an equal amount of attention to it. Regarding this subject, we always proceed from the well known Leninist thesis about the interdependence between socialism and democracy from Lenin's famous statement that there is no democracy without socialism and there is no socialism without democracy. We must proceed from the principle guiding our communist party; that the standard bearers of democracy in socialism are the millions of working people and above all the working class. This is why our party, like the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, define the content, purpose and aims of socialist democracy as a demand for both the direct and indirect participation of the working people in the shaping and realization of the communist policy; the management of production; the management of villages, districts and regions; and in the Czechoslovak case, the management of both republics and the entire federation.

The instrument of the popular power in Czechoslovakia is above all our national committees at all levels. The fact that this is popular power can be seen primarily in the composition of deputies, activists, and all those who are sharing in the activity of the national committees. It is no secret that there are about 800,000 citizens in our republic--and I have in mind the entire federation--who are engaged in such works. This in itself is a very convincing proof about the superiority of socialist democracy, although that would not be enough. It is much more important to note the kind of rights enjoyed by the national committees, the extent of their responsibility and the instruments through which they are applying their rights.

Our national committees have practically one-third of the federation's budget at their disposal and they therefore, in effect, influence everything that affects in any way the life of citizens. This not only concerns their own exclusive rights but also relates to the centrally controlled organizations, such as our economy and the like. I always maintain that simply by entering a village or town and seeing what they look like I can immediately form a more or less accurate picture of the work of the local national committees and the ability of the leading officials and deputies of their individual bodies.

True, sometimes when we compare different results achieved in individual national committees we find something which, regrettably, is rather typical for our life--the master of excuses.

There are people who are literally masters in finding various reasons, excuses and the like why a particular job cannot be done as it is elsewhere and the like.

There is of course only one answer to this: Citizens are not to be better or worse than each other and there should not be visible differences, as we sometimes see, in the degree of consciousness and in the willingness to help in the common cause. There are, of course, and permit me to say this, better and worse officials of the national committees and this should not escape our attention.

For instance, it should be enough to consider the experiences of the first few weeks of this year. At issue here is not the few cold days which had an extraordinary effect, mainly because many people forgot that it really is winter and that in winter it is quite normal to have snowfalls and cold weather. The issue, rather, is the type of attitude that was adopted to these problems in individual villages and towns, and how these issues were tackled. After all, it is no secret that for some time now, for instance, the CPCZ Central Committee with all urgency--all this has appeared in the economic columns of our mass communication media--has been drawing attention to the very strained balance between the available resources of all sorts of fuels and power and the demands made on them. But despite all this, we behaved in some places as if this did not concern us, as if this concerned some other country. How many difficulties, for instance, were created by national committees which neglected to organize supplies for small consumers and the population in places which were short of solid fuels. No such serious problems occurred in places where the committees paid proper attention to that problem, despite the existing shortages. I do not even want to talk about such matters as the organization of snow removal, particularly in towns, and the safeguarding of transportation and the like.

After the experiences from the special measures which were instituted, we introduced staggered working hours, something which has been common for years in the world, especially in large cities. This has caused big problems in our country not only because we have had to overcome ingrained customs but mainly because in many places people who are responsible for this, especially the national committees, simply did not pay sufficient attention to such things as transportation, the extension of shopping hours, particularly insuring the delivery of supplies to such shops during the extended shopping hours, and the operation of facilities for children and the like.

I am talking about this because such so-called special circumstances or truly special circumstances in effect test the capabilities of our political system as well as the capabilities of individuals, officials and bodies. In many cases it has been shown that even before a decision was made, for instance on staggering the working time, some places had already reacted very flexibly to the existing situation. I think that we ought to single our more effectively the activity of good deputies, their selflessness in the interest of their fellow citizens. In essence, the issue is to demonstrate that our internal-political scene is extremely multifaceted, that the prime interest of the communist party and socialist society is to insure that citizens are active in shaping their destinies and that the responsibility of the true rulers of this country is manifest in the everyday life of the citizens. [end recording]

KAPEK SPEAKS ON 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF FEBRUARY 1948 VICTORY

LD231400 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1503 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text of festive speech made on 22 February at the Prague celebration of the 31st anniversary of the February victory by Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the party's Prague regional committee--live]

[Text] Comrades,

Thirty-one years have passed since the decisive and for us victorious class battle in the history of Czechoslovakia, since the glorious February of 1948, when the working people of our country under CPCZ leadership vanquished the bourgeoisie. This historic victory of the working class and all the working people completed the long, arduous and dogged struggle against the exploiters, opened the way to the building of socialism and an all-round development of our country, the CSSR. Our country became part of the worldwide socialist community, part of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

The fundamental lesson, the fundamental historical truth of the February days of 1948 is that there would have been no victorious February if the struggles of the working class and working people had not been headed by an experienced CPCZ steeled in class struggle, a vanguard which was able, under the leadership of Klement Gottwald, to sue [as published] in a masterly manner our great weapon Marxist-Leninist theory, with concrete political practice the party is a vanguard which applied in a creative way the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the experience of the international workers movement in the conditions of our country.

When Comrade Klement Gottwald, speaking to the fourth regional conference of the CPCZ in Prague in March 1949, analyzed the causes of the February victory of the working people he said: We succeeded because we have a strong, powerful CPCZ; we succeeded because we have in our ranks hundreds of thousands of the best people, young and old, men and women, who have become part and parcel of our party, who live with it and who see their task in wanting to serve their people precisely by means of this party.

The determined demonstration of the working class and other working people in February 1948 thwarted the designs of domestic and foreign reactionary forces, which had attempted to reverse developments in our country and restore the capitalist system and bourgeois domination. The crisis which was provoked as well as the attempt of a counterrevolutionary coup were rebuffed, as the whole world knows, without bloodshed. The working people of Czechoslovakia, united and led by the communist party, in its overwhelming majority manifested clearly and convincingly its will to defend and preserve the revolutionary achievements which it had won since May 1945. It did not yield to the reactionary forces; it did not allow the reactionary forces to turn back the wheel of historical development, it had completely crushed their resistance.

Counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia was defeated, and this was in full accordance with the constitution valid at the time, the laws and prescribed parliamentary procedure. The fact that the working class under the party leadership set up from its midst the glorious people's militia which has a warning against all attempts by reactionary forces to resort to counterrevolutionary actions was of fundamental significance in thwarting the counterrevolutionary coup in February 1948. That is the very reason why the people's workers' militia were significant factor of those days and that is why, in connection with February 1948, we are and will always be recalling their historic role. [applause]

The unification of the people whose core was the united working class, headed by the CPCZ, in 1945-48 came about primarily because the people of Czechoslovakia learned by their own experience that the only party which at all times in every situation and most consistently defends the interests of the working people, interests of our nations and interests of the republic is the Communist Party, and vice versa, that this has never been, is not and can never again be reactionary bourgeoisie, which at a time when the fate of the republic and the fate of our nations were at stake, gave preference to its narrow selfish class interests before the interests of the people and before the interests of our nations.

All honest and decent people in our country have seen for themselves that the communists were the sole consistent opponents of Munich, that regardless, of sacrifices and fascist terror, they were on the front line of the illegal struggle against Hitler fascism, that they fought with weapons in hand in the Slovak national uprising, in the uprising of the Czech people as well as at the Prague barricades. The communists won the support of the overwhelming majority of people, moreover, by taking the most active part in building a new republic and in its renewal since May 1945. Their devoted work was the most effective agitation in the struggle for socialist objectives. The systematic application of the historic Kosice government program as a program of national and democratic revolution, the struggle for the implementation of the construction program of the Gottwald government, the selfless fulfillment of the 2-year plan of restoring the devastated national economy, the consolidation of the National Front and national committees, the consistent application of the land reform and other revolutionary achievements--all these reinforced and widened the influence of the working class, the power of the working people in the republic and profoundly changed and improved their material and social position.

All convinced them that the new people's democratic republic is their republic, a true republic of the people they have to defend with all their forces against all enemies and reaction, that they never must allow a return to the pre-Munich capitalist conditions. This profound historic discovery of the working people was later organically bound with the newly arisen international political situation. Its basic factor was the high authority of the USSR, its communist party, the Soviet people and the Red Army as a consequence of their decisive role in crushing barbaric fascism. Many nations, the Czechs and Slovaks among them, justifiably saw in the USSR also a force which literally saved their very existence. Imperialism in this (?situation) could not in central and southeastern Europe allow itself to use direct military intervention against nations which had embarked on the paty of progressive revolutionary changes. Their defense against imperialism erected by the USSR was for them such a powerful shield that imperialists' attempts to undo this revolutionary development were bound to fail. The awareness of these facts and their discovery, the understanding of this historic truth by working people, was then fully reflected in the memorable February days when the party called on the people to repel a long-prepared reactionary putsch and when in our country too, through the development of the class struggle, the question arose: Who will gain the upper hand, when the situation for a decisive class battle became ripe, when it was necessary to resolve the question of the further destiny of the working people of Czechoslovakia.

The atmosphere of those days is still alive for us--unforgettable and inspiring. All that is honorable, correct, just and great originating in our country is thus indivisibly linked with historic February. Likewise the historic role of our communist party, and the people are linked with it.

This year we recall with special significance the origins of victorious February, especially its connection with the historic Fifth CPCZ Congress and the 50 years of deliberations which have elapsed. [applause] The purposeful application and implementation of the Leninist ideas, for which the Fifth Congress in 1929 paved the way, enabled the party to resolve in a creative way all basic questions of a socialist revolution in our country. By means of an implementation of a creative Leninist approach in struggles for a popular antifascist front, for the creation of a broadly based national front in the struggle against Nazi occupiers, for the start of the way of a national and democratic revolution and its gradual transition into a socialist revolution, the party has led working people to victory.

A continuation of this program of socialist revolution and an implementation of a Leninist approach in new conditions were then anchored in the well-known 10 points of Klement Gottwald, adopted by the Ninth CPCZ Congress 30 years ago in May 1949, where the substance of the general line of the socialist building in our country was expressed in a marvellous and outstanding manner.

We can declare with justified pride that this line, mapped out 30 years ago, was a creative act, that it was correct, that it was victorious and resulted in the creation of firm foundations of socialist people's power. [applause]

It demonstrated the universal validity of Lenin's ideas of existing socialism and led to the establishment of the necessary conditions for the construction of an advanced socialist society in our country. It is an invaluable historic success of socialist Czechoslovakia, a success which likewise has great international significance, that precisely in recent times, in the years in which we are now living--because of the creative and Leninist approach of the CPCZ Central Committe, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak--we have been able to draw on all that was positive in the past, come to terms with old mistakes and errors, overcome the influence of rightwing opportunism as well as the betrayal of its champions, revive the finest traditions of our communist party and, at the 14th and 15th congresses, outline a magnificent and at the same time most realistic program of building an advanced socialist society, a program of the entire Czechoslovak people. [applause]

On the basis of the results achieved in the past period we can rightly and with great pride say that this period, begun in April 1969 when the historic session of the CPCZ Central Committe placed at its head an entirely new leadership, is among the most successful in the entire process of socialist construction. Socialist society in our country is demonstrating its advantages in a convincing manner, as well as its strength and its superiority in the economic, material and also in the political, ideological and moral spheres. Czechoslovakia is today one of the economically most advanced countries in the world, a country with sound and lasting social certainties of the working people, high living standards and a cultural standard.

With its new class and social foundation and its profound democratic character our socialist social system has surpassed the entirely formal bourgeois democracy of the Czechoslovak Republic, and made it possible for millions of citizens of our country headed by the working class to take a genuine and informal part in political leadership. In our system of socialist democracy all basic human rights are guaranteed in the widest possible measure for one and all. In socialist Czechoslovakia solid foundations have been laid for the gradual formation of all social classes and strata into a united socialist society, and so a new foundation of the Czechoslovak state has been formed as well.

Its cornerstone is the fraternal equal coexistence and brotherly cooperation of Czechs and Slovaks as well as all nationalities of Czechoslovakia on the basis of the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy and federative state arrangement.

Our people furthermore realize full well and appreciate that socialism has solved not only the key questions of the past and provides an answer to basic questions of the present, but that at the same time it has created the conditions for our country's future development and for a happy future of our people.

The achievement of targets, combining the most progressive discoveries of science and technology with the advantages of socialism, open up entirely new opportunties for the future development of socialist society. The steadily broader and more profound shaping and application of our socialist way of life is another realistic prospect, a way of life which is profoundly humane and gives full meaning and maximum social fulfillment to the enhancement of forces and talents of every human being.

Comrades, the best and most convincing way of implementing the command of victorious February is the systematic fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions. We are now concentrating major attention on the targets of economic development. In the years to come we shall have to solve most demanding and in many ways new and exceptionally complex tasks in building an advanced socialist society. As the review at the 11th and 12th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee has shown, as the results of the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan demonstrate, we are achieving good results in all spheres of social development. We are insuring the fundamental economic, intentions contained in the targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Our economy is expanding dynamically. Notwithstanding the substantially more challenging external and internal conditions, the economic potential of the country is growing. Social production is growing steadily on the whole despite certain difficulties. We are succesful in satisfying also the growing material and interllectual requirements of the population and in insuring a rise in living standards in accordance with the conclusions of the 15th congress and in the spirit of the noblest objective of our policy which is the prosperity of man.

This is all the more significant because deteriorating external conditions, as they have been developing over the last few years, have no parallel in the entire previous development period regarding the extent of their impact, the profundity and intensity of their effect. That is the very reason why the results of our communist party's policy are winning increasingly strong and active support among our people. They are also winning respect and recognition among our friends abroad.

In the interest of a more intensive and more balanced development we must, however, solve certain outstanding and newly emerging problems more effectively and consistently, as the last sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee specified and as Comrade Gustav Husak repeatedly pointed out. We must place far greater emphasis above all on the growth of efficiency and a higher quality of all work, on the speedier and more effective application of the findings of scientific and technical development.

There is no alternative to a thorough analysis of the causes of definciencies and to dealing consistently with them and with great demands at all places of work and at all levels of management.

And there is no alternative to improving work organization, increasing responsibility and discipline and this, once more, in all sectors and at all work places. The dictum that tomorrow we will live the way we work today applies everywhere and to all matters. It has never ceased to apply. That is why it cannot be circumvented in any way.

The present demand on which we must focus our endeavors is primarily the curtailment of the energy, raw material and material requirements of production, efficient utilization of basic assets, activization of unsued investments and improvement of quality, range and appearance of products. The solution of these tasks must become the fundamental program underlying the activity not only of factories but also of all management bodies and research development base.

Our national economy has a sufficient potential as well as internal reserves in order to cope gradually with all these tasks, even in increasingly complex conditions. Our forces are being enhanced by cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries within the CEMA framework. This is also why there are no grounds for pessimism, and everything depends on us, on our work and efforts.

The first days and weeks of this year tested the level of work in the most varied spheres of our economic life. We have noted that the obstacles and difficulties were overcome without major problems especially wherever enterprises and organizations had managed to prepare well for difficulties, where a timely concern for machinery, execution of repairs and maintenance, and all-round initiative and activity of the people have been and remain a self-evident and inseparable feature of the entire productive process, briefly stated: Wherever the people had seriously examined the tasks and measures of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of September 1978, which demanded the adoption of emergency winter measures in every sector.

We must, however, state openly that this was not the case everywhere, and that there appeared in contrast, cases of unpreparedness, inconsistency and half measures. The relatively extensive regulation measures in the sector of fuel and energy supplies to which we had to resort generated a number of complications in plain fulfillment. But we must in no case allow these difficulties and worsened conditinns to become the source of any speculations about a possible reduction in planned targets. It is in our interest, in the interest of all of us and in the interest of the stready upsurge of the standard of living of our people, that we should fulfill the tasks planned for this year without fail even by means of emergency measures. Even though we may spend some time making up for some shortfalls we are not in a situation to allow any considerations about the unrealistic nature of the plan or to make any concessions on the planned tasks. Among our working people, as we have had proof these last weeks, there are inexhaustible resources of creative enthusiasm, initiative and activity, This is why it is more effective to strive instead of having various adminstrative interventions, for purposeful managment and organization of work with people, for the support to the initiative of people and for the creation of conditions for its further development.

Demands on everyone of us, on the worker, the foreman and technician, on the scientific worker, manager, party official, officials of the national committees, trade unions and other organizations and on our work are growing and will continue to grow. This is a law of our development and our life, arising out of the growing size of our tasks.

We must all understand it and proceed from this necessity in our work. All together we must not spare any effort to fulfill the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan during this year and the next, and to establish a good starting base for even the more demanding tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and of the entire period of the 1980's that are now being prepared.

In this sense, too, as well as in the implementation of our economic tasks we must learn a great deal and can derive a great deal of knowledge precisely from the command of February. If unity, good organization, discipline, selflessness, courage and determination brought victory then, this applies in the same way today and tomorrow. [applause]

This always has been and still is a great, effective and irreplaceable weapon of the working class and the working people. We must require such features even now and we must cultivate them everywhere, above all among all managerial workers, workers, scientists, members of the intelligentsia and also among our young generation.

Comrades, dear friends: Forever connected with the victorious February of 1948 is the final confirmation of the foreign policy orientation of new Czechoslovakia and its permanent and irreversible international position. This means that we always stand alongside the Soviet Union and are its loyal ally and most faithful friend. [applause]

February made it an irreversible fact that our newly won national freedom and our country's development, its position in the world, and the guarantees of its international security, would continue to be based on the firm and internationally honest and principled alliance with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries. [applause]

The bond of alliance with the Soviet Union has thus formed the fundamental value in our endeavor in the implementation and fulfillment of socialist changes in our country. The international strength and authority of the Soviet Union always has been and is for us the greatest guarantee, which has protected our socialist path from interventionist interference by imperialism, and it has made it impossible for imperialist forces to paralyze us through embargo and blockade. The hateful crusade of imperialism which reflected the external aspects of an intensive class struggle which was taking place in our country in the conditions of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism has in fact never stopped and, as is known, it has not ceased even in recent years. Our path forward to socialism has not been easy, and it has always been accompanied by solving complex problems. As we all well know, we have not avoided deficiencies and serious mistakes. However, we have been on the winning side because we have always considered our socialist construction and indivisible part of the great international struggle between socialism and capitalism; we have always, even in the most complex situations, found firm support and firm backing in the socialist countries, above all in the fraternal Soviet Union. [applause]

We have derived our strength, energy and enthusiasm from implementing the program of socialist industrialization, the cooperative transformation of our rural areas, the execution of unprecedented changes in the spheres of culture and art, from solving the nationalities problem and satisfying the constantly increasing demands on the management of growth and development of socialism, from the general maturing process of our socialist community, from the experience accumulated by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the example provided by the Soviet people.

This work of construction and political work has at the same time been our school, where we became acquainted with and acquired for ourselves the values and attitudes of proletarian internationalism. It was precisely from thse class-determined and internationalist principles that the Gottwaldian program of revolution and building of socialism in Czechoslovakia proceeded. Its symbol was always the red color of the workers' and revolutionary banner, which we have held firmly in our hands. And our party then always unfurled alongside our own national flag.

It was above all the working class and the progressive forces of our society which, enlightened by the historic events, made it impossible in May 1945, and then finally in February 1948, for the heirs of reformist treason to throw this red banner overboard as they had done in 1920. And they made it impossible at the same time for the representatives of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and its lackeys to seize once more our national flag, which they had sullied and torn to pieces by the Munich surrender. This life-giving unity of the national and the international and of the class-determined and the patriotic contains remains our program for the coming years.

Our struggle on behalf of internationalism continues and will continue. We see in various quarters abroad the reappearance of various doubters and appeasers, who declare proletarian internationalism to be outmoded or some kind of power-political manipulation. It is not accidental that they should describe as an obsolete prop of the past Leninism and the Great October, the latter being according to these "modernizers" an historical event of the remote past and allegedly no longer of any substantial significance for present-day action of revolutionary and progressive forces.

We wish to state for the benefit of the champions of these views--whoever they may be--from this rostrum, too, clearly and unequivocally today that according to our deep conviction, confirmed by the experience of our working class, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have always been, are and will remain the well-tried and immensely effective weapon of the working class and all the progressive forces, which commands the respect of contemporary imperialism more than any other. [applause]

We reject resolutely and uncompromisingly also the behavior of the current Chinese representatives who crowned their former departure from proletarian internationalism and revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory with a class betrayal and a completely open desertion to the other side of the barricade--into an alliance with the most reactionary forces of current imperialism. They used to call it demagogicaly "the paper tiger," but now they stand in a united front with it and endeavor to pursue a joint line. It is precisely Beijing from where the loudest appeals are heard for the creation of a broad worldwide anti-Soviet, antisocialist, antipeace and antiprogress reactionary alliance, resembling the former attempts of the imperialist who chose such methods after October 1917 against the Soviet Union.

The Maoists and their allies, however, forget that the times and world situation have considerably changed since then and that what was possible 60 years ago is now--considering the strength of socialism--impossible and cannot be carried out. At the same time it is necessary to warn seriously that similar attempts are very dangerous for anybody who accepts these provocations of Beijing but also for those who, in an appeasing manner, gloss over and condone them.

To all those who are now dangerously playing the so-called Chinese card we recommend that they consider thoroughly experiences from the period of Munich which confirm the catastrophic consequences in which retreat and wooing the forces of aggression and bellicose expansion always result. The true face of the current rulers of Beijing was still more completely exposed recently by the aggressive attack on the territory of Socialist Vietnam for which they had in advance asked Washington's blessing at the time of the recent visit of Mr Deng in the United States. The just struggle of the Vietnamese people, who are firmly loyal to the bequest of President Ho Chi Minh who said that there is nothing more precious than national freedom and sovereignty [sentence as heard]. For this reason the socialist countries and also all revolutionary, progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces of the entire world support Vietnam. [applause]

We experience our deep solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people very strongly and intensely, and we are well aware that Beijing uses against Vietnam the same demagogic lies and the same deceitful methods which were used against our nations in the year 1938, at the time of Munich, and 40 years ago, on 15 March 1939, when Czechoslovak sovereignty was destroyed with brutal pressure. We are deeply convinced that there is no power which could bring the Vietnamese people to their knees and force them to accept a humiliating diktat from Beijing. [applause]

The cause of socialist Vietnam is just and honorable and will therefore prevail! [applause]

We salute you from this rostrum, you heroic and to us so dear Vietnamese friends and comrades, and we exclaim in unison with all honest people in the world: Shame on the Beijing aggressors! Hands off Socialist Vietnam! [applause]

And we demand categorically that the Chinese aggressor halt their aggressive actions forthwith and withdraw their units from Vietnamese territory. [applause]

We also salute the heroic and industrious people of Cambodia, who have victoriously overthrown the tyrannical regime of the Maoist puppets. We salute on today's occasion the forces of national and democratic revolution in Iran, which have been taking the destinies of their country firmly into their own hands, and we rejoice sincerely at the great successes of the Iranian national and democratic revolution. [applause]

We pledge our solidarity to the revolutionary forces of Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, the Palestinian resistance movement, and all the fighters who are waging a struggle against imperialism, the racist regimes in Southern Africa and against the Israeli aggressors. [applause]

Our militant greetings also go out to Socialist Cuba, which daily proves by practical action its devotion and loyalty to the ideas of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Our fraternal greetings are naturally also addressed to Moscow in these moments, coupled with our deepest conviction that the Leninist internationalist policy of the Soviet Union is the mainstay of all the world's forces fighting for national freedom and independence, for international detente. [applause] [Chanting: 'Long Live the Soviet Union!"]

We have been rendering and will continue to render our all-round support to the implementation of the unanimously adopted conclusions of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact last November. They contain a purposeful action program for the further upsurge of genuine efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace, the adoption of the aims of the policy of international detente and progress in the efforts to limit and halt the arms race and for disarmament.

A consistent striving toward the unflinching effort for the achievement of these peaceful designs is apparent from every speech made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. These speeches reflect the tireless effort of the Soviet Union to bring about a peaceful stabilization of international relations and win a lasting, peaceful prospect for mankind.

Comrades, dear friends: Nobody will succed in denying one great truth--the fact that the era of the building of socialism in our country, started since February 1948, amounts to a victorious and famous era in our modern history and represents the greatest upsurge of all creative forces of our people who, under the leadership of our communist party, constructed and built a great achievement. We, who have created this work are proud of it. Our young generation which was borne into this new time has accepted it as its own, and also the generations to come will be proud of this work.

The truth of February 1948 is the truth of our revolution, the truth of our working class, the truth of our nations. This truth is indivisibly connected with the truth of the victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of proletarian internationalism. For this reason our deepest convictions and our feelings were last year expressed on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of February by Comrade Gustav Husak who said: With a sense of responsibilty to our people we will follow the Leninist path and we will wage a struggle for the further development of our country, for new victories of our great cause, and with the same revolutionary consistency shown by our people in February 1948. [applause]

Long live our working class; long live the working people of Czechoslovakia! [applause]

Long live our brave people's militia, the firm support of socialism. [applause]

Long live the eternal friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union!

Long live the vanguard and leading force of our society, the inspiration of our successes--the CPCZ!

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S RETURN FROM AFRICA

Husak Greetings

LD252136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of greetings from aboard his plane to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, on his return flight from the African countries. He wished the fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia further successes in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and in the joint struggle for peace and international security.

Berlin Arrival

LD251148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1045 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Following official friendship visits to Libya, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, the GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived back home on Sunday. The delegation, which included Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Politburo member, as well as Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Among the welcoming party at the airport were the Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Horst Sindermann and Paul Verner, the deputies of the Chairman of the Council of State Dr Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum, Gerald Goetting and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann as well as other personages.

HONECKER, STOPH CABLE KOSYGIN BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU231545 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 79 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers on the 75th Birthday: Fraternal Congratulations to Aleksey Kosygin"]

[Text] To the Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin,

Moscow

Dear Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich: On your 75th birthday we extend to you fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council and Council of Ministers.

We know and appreciate you as an outstanding official of the party of Lenin and the international communist and workers movement. For decades you have devoted your creative strength and vast experiences as an internationally respected politician and statesman to the building of socialism and communism, to the realization of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

You have earned great respect in the comprehensive strengthening of the Soviet state and of its international authority as a guarantor of peace and security of peoples. As a consistent Marxist-Leninist and ardent internationalist you are untiringly working with all your devotion for the constant strengthening and development of the socialist community of states as well as of the fraternal alliance between our two parties, states and peoples.

We would like to thank you very cordially for this today, dear Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich, on your day of honor. Be assured that the GDR will further continue, side by side with the Soviet Union and firmly incorporated in the socialist community of states, to make its contribution to the deepening of our alliance and solution of joint great tasks. From the bottom of our heart we wish you good health and many more years of creative work in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress for the benefit of the Soviet people, of socialism and of peace in the world.

With communist greetings Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council
Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Berlin 21 February 1979

HONECKER, STOPH CABLE BREZHNEV ON USSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY

ID231120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0313 GMT 23 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--Together with the USSR and other states of the socialist community, the GDR will continue its active strategy of peace at the junction of the two world systems. This is emphasized in a state telegram by the GDR leadership to the USSR representatives on the 61th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy today.

The message signed by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and Premier Willi Stoph says: "In face of the arming pursued by NATO and the aggressive intentions against socialism linked with it we consider it our internationalist class obligation to strengthen further the alliance with the USSR and its glorious army on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975."

The telegram addressed to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin mentions the Moscow declaration by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states as the goal toward disarmament, detente and international cooperation.

The assurance of the GDR's role in the socialist arms alliance is given in the message of greetings "that the GDR and its armed organs will at all times make their internationalist contribution toward the strengthening of the defense coalition of the Warsaw Pact as well as toward the implementation of the peace program decided upon by the 25th CPSU Congress."

The message continues: "We view the strengthening and the protection of socialism as a decisive task in the realization of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. This marks also the great movement of initiatives by our country's working people in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT GREETINGS SENT TO DKP'S MIES

LD231448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0306 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Following a proposal by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the Karl Marx-Order has been awarded to DKP Chairman Herbert Mies by the chairman of the GDR State Council. This high award on Herbert Mies' 50th birthday pays tribute to his outstanding services in the workers movement and in the struggle for peace and international friendship.

A message of congratulations from the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker says in part: "All GDR communists have a high regard for your fighting life and your responsible work at the head of the DKP. They value you as a steadfast internationalist, consistent representative of the interests of the FRG's working people and as a good friend of the first socialist state." The message of greetings expresses at the same time the fraternal alliance of the SED with the DKP's struggle.

HONECKER GREETS MOROCCAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD231206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The party of progress and socialism has as the revolutionary advance guard of the Moroccan working class earned high esteem as the representative of the interests of all progressive forces in Morocco." This is emphasized in a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee to the Second Congress of the Moroccan Workers Party which begins in Casablanca today.

The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, pays tribute to the committed work of the friendly Moroccan party for peace, democracy and social progress, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. The message continues: "For a long time there have been close comradely relations between the SED and the party of progress and socialism which serve the interests of our peoples. In the future we will do everything to strengthen this alliance of solidarity."

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL, WORK PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ITALY

LD222022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today the GDR and Italy have agreed on the further deepening and extension of their economic, industrial and technical cooperation. This is made clear by a protocol and joint work program for 1979 and 1980 that were signed in Berlin. The documents were signed at the end of a 3-day meeting of the mixed GDR-Italian commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation by the heads of the two delegations, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade, and State Secretary Dr Luciano Radi of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

According to the agreement, the development of economic and industrial-technical relations will concern especially selected sectors of the engineering, engineering-electronics, chemical and building industries. The two sides resolved to develop their cooperation in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

SED CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND SOCIALISM OPENS

LD232304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0832 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The international conference of the SED Central Committee on the 100th anniversary of the publication of the August Bebel book "Woman and Socialism" began this morning in the People's Chamber in Berlin. Over 500 participants welcomed with cordial applause the members and candidates of the SED Politburo Kurt Hager, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange and Margarete Mueller, as well as leading members of the DFGB and DFD Executives.

The participants of the 3-day meeting represent over 84 communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations, social democratic and socialist parties as well as the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker the conference was welcomed by Kurt Hager.

Kurt Hager Speech

LD232316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0941 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The women of the world represent a great social force which must be even more applied in favor of peace and social progress, the chief contemporary problems. This was stressed by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today in Berlin when opening the international conference on the topic "Woman and Socialism."

Erich Hager said in this connection: "Because the maintenance of peace has become the vital question for all peoples we make a passionate and angry protest against the dreadful military attack by China on the SRV. While demanding the immediate unconditional cessation of Chinese aggression and immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory, we assure at the same time our Vietnamese friends and fraternal Vietnamese people of our active solidarity."

The speaker continued: "To maintain world peace and to prevent atomic war has today become the vital question for all peoples, the main task for progressive mankind."

Kurt Hager continued: "Everybody, who in the spirit of the true will for peace has acquainted himself with the recent declaration by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, will support it as a comprehensive program for the next fundamental steps in the interests of peace, halting the arms race, disarmament and international cooperation."

Kurt Hager, who conveyed to the conference participants the greetings from the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker, said about the publication of August Bebel's book "Woman and Socialism" 100 years ago among other things: "The basic idea of this book has been fully confirmed in history and in the present.

The liberation of woman is a social question, a class question which can only be realized through the removal of the capitalist production relations, in a socialist society freed from exploitation." Hager emphasized that in the GDR equal rights between man and woman had been realized and that such conditions were being created incrementally which make it constantly better for a woman to make full use of her equal rights.

Kurt Hager stressed in his address: "Bebel's prediction that socialism would unite theory and practice has been proven in the socialist countries. This is no accident. The equal rights of women which have been realized here have been brought about because the political power is in the hands of the working class, because the means of production are social property, because society develops in a planned manner of this basis. Thus the supremacy of socialism over capitalism is also proven in this important sphere of human life."

Pointing to the successes achieved by the socialist countries he added: "They encourage the class-aware workers of both sexes, the progressive forces in the capitalist countries to jointly struggle against exploitation and oppression, for social progress and equal rights. And Bebel's book also gives the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, both those liberated and those fighting for their liberation, fundamental proof for the transformation in the position of woman and her extraordinary importance for national independence and the shaping of a new and better life.

Imperialism refused equal rights to the working women, and as far as the right to political codetermination was concerned not much of this was apparent either, continued Kurt Hager. "Thus Bebel's words are still proving their truism in the capitalist world: 'Humaneness is not being quoted on the stock exchange.'"

In this connection the speaker said: "One could recently read in VORWAERTS, the organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany: 'Women are still being limited to their 'natural' role as housewife and mother. Despite equal or equally valued work women still earn up to one-third less than men. Only a few women can be found in leading jobs in politics and the economy. But half of all unemployed are women, although they represent only one-third of all wage earners. The list of handicaps and discriminations can be continued ad nauseaum.'"

Kurt Hager continued: "In view of the real situation of woman in the present day capitalist society one can most certainly not describe Bebel's fundamental concern as out of date: That the liberation of woman is a social, a class question, that the workers' movement must not be satisfied with the formal, legal equality between man and woman in capitalist society, that women's gainful employment is a considerable factor for her economic independence from man."

In the face of today's capitalist society Bebel's fundamental concern "that the oppression of women was in accord with the nature of the exploiting society and that it is tied to social relations based on the private ownership of the means of production" is certainly not out of date, stressed Hager.

[East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1705 GMT on 23 February carries a report on the conference on "Woman and Socialism," which includes the following recorded excerpt of the speech by Hager:

["Feminism is an ideology currently being spread in various developed capitalist countries on the emancipation of women. The supporters of feminism are demanding, rightly protesting against the discriminatory position of women in capitalism and fed up with the half measures of bourgeois ideologists, that women must fight for their rights themselves without men, said even better: against men. However, their thesis about the unity of the interests of all women does not take in consideration that (?in the formulated conception) the class difference, I quote: which gapes between capitalists and the working class and which develops more harshly during the growing acuteness of our conditions, exists within the women's movement as well.

["While quite honestly and seriously cooperating women aspire in many differing feminist organizations and groupings to change interhuman relations, this can be realized only in the struggle against imperialism. The discrimination of women in capitalism has the same social effect as the oppression of the working class. This is why care for women is possible only at the side of the working class, in the struggle for the realization of their truly great task."]

International CP Participants

LD250044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The debate at the international conference of the SED Central Committee on the role of women continued this morning. The arrival of a representative from the People's Progressive Party of Guyana has increased the number of participating parties and organizations to 85.

Among those seated on the platform on the second day of the conference were Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; the Politburo candidate members Inge Lange, secretary of the Central Committee, and Margarete Mueller. Eugenia Kempara, candidate member of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and member of the Polish State Council, spoke of the role of women in bourgeois and socialist Poland.

Barbara Curthoys, vice president and member of the Secretariat of the Australian Socialist Party Central Committee, devoted her speech to the connection between the women's movement and the struggle for social progress and work of women's organizations in the international arena. Aspects of the Italian women's movement and the application of the theoretical content of Bebel's book were discussed by Aida Tiso, deputy head of the Central Section for Party Schools of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee.

Maria Elena Carrera of the Chilean Socialist Party stressed that full equality of women can be achieved only under socialism. Dulcinea Bellido Carvajal, member of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee, explained that the struggle for the liberation of women is always linked with class struggle. Ana Quiroga Morales, chairperson of the National Women's Commission of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke about the history of the women's movement in Bolivia which was hampered by religious and ethnological factors.

Khampheng Boupha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairperson of the Patriotic Women's Federation, conveyed friendly greetings from the people and women of Laos. Like many other speakers in the debate she protested against China's criminal attack on the peace-loving Vietnamese people.

KADAR, LAZAR SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KOSYGIN

LD202228 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, expressed good wishes in a letter addressed to chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

PUJA, KOROM, OTHERS ATTEND SOVIET MILITARY CELEBRATION

LD231446 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI)--To mark the 61st anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy, a ceremony was held on Thursday at the general headquarters of of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary. Present at the event were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, vice-president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Sandor Racz, department head at the HSWP Central Committee, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Andras Benkei, minister of the interior, Col Gen Karoly Csemi, under-secretary for defense.

The ceremony was attended by Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, Col Gen Fedor Krivda, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary, as well as Vladimir Pavlov, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Budapest.

HAVASI-LED MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD241225 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 23, (MTI)--Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, paid a visit to Moscow between February 20-23 at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. Ferenc Havasi was received by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee's secretary. Ferenc Havasi got acquainted with experiences of the party guidance in the Soviet people's economy and carried on useful exchanges of views with secretaries of the Soviet Communist Party CC, V.I. Dolgikh and M.S. Gorbachov. He called at several departments of the Soviet Communist Party CC and at the Soviet Union's State Planning Committee and met K.F. Katushev, the Soviet Union's permanent representative in the CMEA, as well as Z.N. Nuriyev, vice-chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers.

The meetings and talks, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended by B.I. Gostev, candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party CC and department head in the Central Committee, and by Dr Matyas Szuros, member of the HSWP CC and Hungary's ambassador in Moscow.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS USTINOV ON SOVIET ARMY DAY

LD231436 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI)--Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, sent a telegram of greetings to Marshal D.F. Ustinov, the Soviet Union's defense minister, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of founding the Soviet Army and Navy.

"The soldiers of the working Hungarian people are greeting with sincere affection and true feelings of brotherhood-in-arms the armed forces of the Soviet people building communism, which won the esteem of the fraternal peoples, progressive forces and the whole of progressive mankind of self-sacrificing struggles waged for defending revolutionary achievements, for peace, security and social progress. The Hungarian people entertains sincere affection for the Soviet people and its heroic armed forces which had liberated also Hungary from the reign of terror of the country's foreign oppressors and their inland satellites, in the course of the victorious battles fought against Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet Union's outstanding international successes, its exemplary social and economic achievements attained in building communism as well as its efforts aiming at defending the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people provide strength and encouragement also for us, like for the peoples struggling for the just cause, in realizing our great targets. It means an unexhaustible resource of strength also for us that the Soviet armed forces, created and hardened in armed revolutionary struggles, keep guard staunchly to protect the Soviet motherland, world peace and international security," stresses the cable.

MINISTER CZINEGE ARRIVES IN ADEN

LD231654 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian delegation led by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has arrived in the PDRY. The delegation was received in Aden by Yemeni Minister of Defense 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar.

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Budapest Arrival

LD231844 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The vice president of the Republic of Iraq has arrived in Budapest. Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was invited by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy president of the Presidential Council, to pay an official visit. The members of the Iraqi delegation include Foreign Minister Hammadi and several high-ranking officials from the Ministries of Commerce and Planning.

The Hungarian-Iraqi talks, which are due to begin today, will evaluate the results of bilateral economic relations and the possibilities for further developing these relations will also be discussed. The value of bilateral trade last year was $240 million. Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Sandor Gaspar will also discuss international questions, focusing primarily on recent Middle East developments. The Iraqi evaluation of the consequences of a possible separate peace between Egypt and Israel will also be discussed.

Joint Talks

JN232052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 23 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Budapest, 23 February--The official Iraqi-Hungarian talks began at the Hungarian Parliament building here this afternoon. The Iraqi side was headed by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and the Hungarian side by Vice President Sandor Gaspar. Attending the talks on the Iraqi side were Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; Malik Bashshut, member of the Foreign Relations Office in the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party National Command; the Iraqi ambassador in Budapest, and a number of directors general in the ministries of trade, planning, higher education and scientific research and Foreign Affairs. Attending the talks on the Hungarian side were Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs and a number of state officials and members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

During the talks, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and means of developing them in the common interests of the two friendly countries and peoples and of strengthening the front to combat imperialism and Zionism. They also discussed the Arab and world situations.

Earlier today Ma'ruf met at the National Assembly Building with Sandor Gaspar. The meeting was attended for the Iraqi side by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Malik Bashshut and the Iraqi ambassador in Budapest and for the Hungarian side by Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja and the Hungarian ambassador in Baghdad. At the outset of the meeting Sandor Gaspar welcomed the vice president and his accompanying delegation, wishing them a pleasant stay in Hungary. He stressed that the exchange of visits between the two countries' officials will strengthen bilateral relations and serves the two countries common interests.

Ma'ruf placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier this afternoon. The members of the Iraqi delegation and a number of Hungarian officials attended the ceremony. This evening Ma'ruf and his accompanying delegation attended a banquet held in their honor by the Hungarian vice president. A number of senior Hungarian officials also attended.

Dinner Speeches

LD241318 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 23, (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, vice-president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, gave a banquet in Hungarian Parliament on Friday evening in honour of Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice-president of the Iraqi Republic. Present at the dinner-party were Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Imre Katona, secretary of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, as well as other members of the Hungarian Presidential Council and Government, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and Shukri Sabri al-Nadithi, the Budapest ambassador of the Republic of Iraq.

In his toast made at the banquet Sandor Gaspar said:

"The Hungarian people is following with great sympathy the Iraqi people's struggle for consolidating the country's independence and for progress. The friendly Iraqi people is consistently struggling for liberating the Arab territories, for restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people driven out of its country, for the unity of anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world as well as for broadening cooperation between the Arab states, the socialist countries and the world's progressive forces."

By its foreign political activities the Hungarian People's Republic intends to promote the preservation of peace, the solidification of international security and international detente as well as their extension to military field, too. The Hungarian people heard with shock and indignation about the Chinese armed attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This action by the Chinese leadership tramples international law and disregards the principles laid down in the UN Charter. Therefore, together with progressive and peaceloving forces of the world, we resolutely protest and demand the immediate ending of the aggression. We declare fraternal solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and support by all means possible their heroic struggle for defending national sovereignty and socialist building work.

"We take a stand for the international recognition of the Cambodian People's Republic and back the Cambodian people's efforts aiming at bringing about order and starting peaceful building work. We support the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples, by the Palestine liberation movement. We share the view of our Arab friends that separate-way bargainings are contradicting with the Arab people's interests, serve the endeavours of the United States and Israel, and render the situation even more complicated and strained. The most topical task these days is to achieve a unity of all forces opposing to imperialism and the opportunist trend, struggling for a lasting and just settlement", stated Sandor Gaspar.

Budapest, February 23, (MTI)--In his reply address, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said, among other things: "The Iraqi people is linking its own struggle for liberty with the world's liberation movement, its fight is a part of the Arab liberation drive. A plot by imperialism is threatening the Arab region, and in the implementation of its plans an obedient partner has been found in the Egyptian regime."

"It is the conviction of our revolutionary government that the plans of capitulation have to be opposed and the dangers threatening the Arab peoples have to be fought. The two fraternal countries, Iraq and Syria, have signed a joint national working charter and made steps to unify the two countries."

"We state that no just and lasting settlement can be realized in the Arab region by separate-way solutions combined with capitulation. The Arab peoples reject such a solution. We regard unimaginable that a single Arab state or a single Arab leader should handle the Palestine cause alone, independently and in isolation from the Palestinian people and from other Arab leaders. This equals the ignoration of the Arab people's national rights. We resolutely stand by the struggle of the Palestine people and stress that a just and lasting peace cannot be realized in the Arab territories without the pull-out of Zionist occupying forces from all Arab territories and without ensuring the unalienable rights of the Palestine people, including the right to self-determination, the right to return to its soil and the right to found an independent state."

Foreign Ministers Meeting

LD241518 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, February 24, (MTI)--Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice-president of the Republic of Iraq, who has been in Hungary on an official visit since Friday, called at the Beloiannisz telecommunication engineering factory in Budapest on Saturday morning. Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, who is in Hungary as member of the vice-presidential suite, conducted talks Saturday with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. They reviewed timely international questions with particular attention to Hungarian-Iraqi ties which are developing well on the basis of mutual advantages.

WORKERS, STUDENTS PROTEST PRC AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

LD201858 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI)--"We were deeply shocked by the Chinese aggression committed against the much-suffered heroic Vietnamese people", "we demand immediate cessation of the offensive actions and withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory". These and similar slogans were voiced at protest rallies in Budapest's factories, institutes and schools which continued also on Tuesday. Thousands of workers, employees and students condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, and offered their solidarity to the heroic Vietnamese people defending the country.

At some of the protest rallies, which were held before the morning shift in the factories and before (?classes in schools), the participants also worded telegrams of protest addressed to the Budapest Embassy of the People's Republic of China, and messages of solidarity, meant for the Budapest Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The workers, students and teachers also sent numerous cables and letters to the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and to the Hungarian Peace Council. The telegrams and letters condemn the thoughtless adventurist policy of the Chinese leadership which risks the peace of not only Southeast Asia, but also of the whole world. The participants of the protest rallies, having discussed the serious consequences of the Chinese aggression may involve, expressed the conviction that the Vietnamese people would [word indistinct] (?their) country from the aggressors and would be able to carry on with the building of socialism.

CHINESE GOAL IS TO OCCUPY VIETNAM'S TERRITORY

LD231326 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

["Anti-Vietnam Aggression--Peking's Goals"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Bela Elias reports from Beijing: Chinese propaganda, eager to pretend for the country's population and the outer world that the invasion against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was a "self-defensive counter-attack", has been trapped in contradiction when interviewing people of Vietnamese origin on Vietnamese territories occupied by Chinese troops. According to a report by New China News Agency each of the interviewed Vietnamese were "enthusiastically hailing the Chinese action and urged the armed forces to strike as hard blows on the Vietnamese aggressors as they can". At the same time Beijing has admitted for the first time that the "punitive action" against Vietnam had Chinese casualties by stating that peasants in Guangxi Province are helping to secure supplies to the Chinese troops and also to take the injured to hospitals.

While responsibles in the Chinese Government tell Western diplomats here that China intends the invasion against Vietnam to be a "short-range" one, the delivery of ammunition and troops to the front is running at full blast. Simultaneously the party leadership has ordered complete ban on all kinds of civil commotion, [word indistinct] party and government organs responsible for the prevention of meetings and the posting up of dazipaos. Foreign observers here say that the goal of the measure is to prevent an eventual public condemnation of the Chinese leadership's attacks against Vietnam.

The Chinese Government declaration made public on February 17 stated that China claimed "not a single inch of Vietnamese land". However, at private talks with foreigners Chinese responsibles now contend that when the Chinese troops have penetrated the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in a depth of over ten kilomatres, they are actually still "on Chinese soil". Observers conclude from such statements that the goal of the Chinese "self-defensive counter-attack" is also significant modification of the two countries' frontier line, that is land occupation. And this objective puts China's alleged self-defensive move into a rather new light, say observers in Beijing.

COMMENT ON CARTER'S ATLANTA FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

LD220044 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The main lines of American foreign policy were outlined by President Carter at his recent speech in Atlanta, Georgia. The Radio Budapest newsroom comments:

President Carter's main concern in his foreign policy speech in Atlanta, Georgia, was to stress the vital importance to the United States of concluding a new SALT agreement, and it would seem that he is launching a big campaign to achieve that end. In declaring that those in the United States who oppose such strategic arms limitation agreements are causing great harm, he obviously aimed his remarks at those in Congress who are either against or doubtful about SALT. His main arguments are, first that the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union have already been going on for 6 years, and secondly that the first SALT agreement made a big contribution to the strengthening of international security and [passage indistinct] involved financial burdens and causing considerable anxiety on the international political scene.

But President Carter's firm stand does not mean that the United States is abandoning all its dangerous foreign policy concepts, whether in Iran, the Middle East, or in Indochina. Faced with the undeniable and flagrant aggression by China against Vietnam, it must be (?termed) disingenuous, to say the least, that Carter chose to play down the affair and to affirm that the events have in no way affected relations between Washington and Beijing. In his speech at Atlanta, President Carter showed a perverse blindness to the distinction between the aggressor, China, and the victim, Vietnam. His remarks serve both to confuse the general public and to provide a smokescreen for those who wish to give shelter to the Beijing leadership that ordered the invasion.

SECRETARY OVARI VISITS HAJDU-POLHAR COUNTY

LD170242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] "Miklos Ovari, MZSMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, spent 2 days in Hajdu-Bihar county". In Debrecen he chaired an activists' meeting and later visited a printing works.

PAP REPORTS POLISH CONDEMNATION OF PRC ATTACK ON SRV

LD241952 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb, PAP--The invasion by Chinese troops of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aroused a firm protest in Poland. The Polish nation, so acutely experienced by the atrocities of war, is the more shocked as the aggression has been launched against Vietnam--a nation symbolizing the struggle for freedom, sovereignty and independence.

The Polish Government resolutely condemned the Chinese invasion and expressed its full solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in her just struggle against the aggression.

The statement of the Polish Government was followed by numerous meetings and rallies held throughout Poland in protest against the Chinese invasion. They called for immediate withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam and expressed concern over the hegemonist policy pursued by the Chinese leadership.

The nationwide protests have been voiced by the All-Poland Peace Committee, the Polish Committee of Solidarity With African and Asian Peoples, the Central Council of Trade Unions, as well as crews of many works and plants in Poland.

In their protest the Polish people join the entire world peace movement and demand stopping the Chinese aggression at once.

UN Delegate's Speech

LD251910 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] New York, 25 Feb, PAP--The second meeting of the Security Council connected with Chinese aggression on Vietnam was held here last night of the New York local time. Among yesterday's speakers there was Poland's Permanent Representative to the U.N. Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek.

Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek reminded the council of Poland's stance on the Chinese agression which had been presented in the statement of the Polish Government issued on February 18 and which is now an official document of the Security Council. With strong indignation Poland condemns the aggression on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is a striking violation of fundamental norms of the international law and is an expression of the dangerous policy of expansion and hegemonism of the ruling circles in Beijing and threatens international peace and security both in Asia and the world.

Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek stressed a particular political meaning of the Chinese aggression on Vietnam. A sovereign state which is a member of the U.N. and the movement of the non-aligned countries has been attacked by a foreign power which claims an exclusive right to judge and punish others while at the same time holding the existing international mechanisms in full contempt. A permanent member of the Security Council who on every possible occasion endeavours to identify itself with non-alined and developing countries is placing one of them [words indistinct] is a symbol of the struggle for liberation, independence and sovereignity, under pressure and blackmail while at the same time launching an aggression against it.

Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek expressed full solidarity and support for the Vietnamese Government and nation in their combatting of the aggression and demanded an immediate cessation of the war, withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam, a guarantee for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that it will be given due compensations for the damages and losses caused by the aggression and the stopping of all supplies of arms and military technology to China. At the same time he fully supported the draft resolution put forth in connection with (?the) [words indistinct] Security Council by the Soviet and Czechoslovak delegations.

PERSPEKTYWY Denunciation

LD242345 Warsaw PAP in English 1330 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 24 Feb, PAP--The Polish weekly PERSPEKTYWY has strongly condemned the Chinese aggression into Vietnam. The magazine says that the Chinese leaders' blabbering about respect for the rights of medium-sized and small states was just a cover-up for preparing the invasion. China had always treated the whole of Southeast Asia as territory it had lost and tried to put the blame on Vietnam for rising tension on the border. The liberation struggle of the Cambodian nation against Pol Pot's clique was alleged to be sponsored by Hanoi. All for the sake of a pretext. Because Vietnam is the key to ruling in that region, Chinese foreign policy was especially concerned about Hanoi. After Vietnam's reunification and the American army's withdrawal the international standing of the country increased. Its all-round good neighbour policy was at the same time a policy of equal rights in international relations, and of respecting each country's sovereignty. Vietnam didn't want to be a Chinese vassal, a mere pawn in the Chinese game. This is what China is using cannonfire on Vietnam for. But the Vietnamese soldiers have proved a tough opponent for the aggressor.

The statement by the Polish Government condemning China's aggression is an echo of the cruelties of World War Two, still very much alive in the Poles' minds, says PERSPEKTYWY. The victim is a country who has been fighting for freedom and independence since the end of the Second World War. The 1975 victory and the reunification of the country seemed to mean a long period of peace for the war-racked Vietnamese nation. But Vietnam's bully neighbour, with its many times bigger population, did not hesitate to invade, thus beginning to implement its hegemonist goals.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT 23 FEBRUARY

Conclusion of Talks

LD231556 Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb, PAP--Polish-Iraqi plenary talks, conducted by Vice-President of the Council of State Edward Babiuch and Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, ended today in the building of the Sejm (Polish parliament). Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the hitherto state of Polish-Iraqi relations. They discussed questions connected with the further dynamic development of these relations in various spheres and key international problems. A three-year programme implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Polish and Iraqi governments was signed following the conclusion of the talks.

Babiuch Farewell

LD231558 Warsaw PAP in English 1317 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb, PAP--Vice-President of Iraq Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf ended his official visit to Poland in the morning today.

Vice-President of the Council of State Edward Babiuch bade farewell to him at the Warsaw Okecie Airport bedecked with Polish and Iraqi flags.

National anthems of both states were played and the guard of honour of the Polish Army presented arms.

Babiuch Statement to INA

JN231533 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1438 GMT 23 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] Budapest, 23 February--Polish State Council Deputy Chairman Babiuch described his talks with Ma'ruf as extremely fruitful and useful. In a statement to INA he said that the talks dealt with various aspects of bilateral relations and that the two sides' views were identical.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VISITS SECURITY TROOPS

AU221526 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Report signed "(T.Z.)'" "Maj Gen Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Central Committee Politburo Member and Minister of Internal Affairs, Has Visited the Vistula Military Units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Maj Gen Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, visited the Vistula [Nadwislanskie] military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on Monday 19 February.

During his meeting with commanding cadres of units and with party-service aktivs the minister read a report on key international problems and on the state of the country's security. He also studied in detail the ideological-political, training-education, protection-defense and economic activities carried out by the Vistula military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1978 and reviewed the plans for activities in these areas in 1979.

Brig Gen Jan Siuchninski, commander of the Vistula military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and his deputies read an accountability report and discussed planned activities.

Minister Kowalczyk highly appraised the state of combat readiness of the Vistula military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and his deputies read an accountability report and discussed planned activites.

Minister Kowalczyk highly appraised the state of combat readiness of the Vistula military units, stressing that moral-political factors, discipline and distinctive social and service militancy fully safeguard the implementation of tasks posed for formations. The increased requirements set by the leadership of the ministry for soldiers of the Vistula military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with regard to training, protective and representation service and discipline in 1979 are consistent with the new current socioideological requirements laid down by the 13th Central Committee plenum.

GIEREK RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA

LD241004 Warsaw PAP in English 0511 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek received Polish Ambassador to the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriyah Tadeusz Mulicki.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY TURKISH DAILY TERCUMAN

AU231550 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 14 February in Bucharest for Istanbul daily TERCUMAN]

[Text] Question: Mr President, we all know about the special attention you pay to Romania's socioeconomic development. The decisions adopted on the new economic mechanism, including those aimed at increasing the workers' role in the management of enterprises, and the measures on workers' self-management and self-administration were received with overt interest. What is your view, Mr President, of the results obtained in this connection since the adoption of these decisions?

Answer: Our concern with rapidly developing the national economy--both industry and agriculture--is reflected primarily in the fact that in the first 3 years of the 1976-1980 5-year plan industrial production increased at a rate of approximately 11 percent. Agricultural production also increased; our agricultural output was 20 percent higher than in the same period of the previous 5-year plan. On this basis we were able to increase remuneration and the general incomes of the working people more substantially, that is by 21 percent, thus implementing in fact in 3 years the provisions we had in this respect for the entire 5-year plan.

As for the new economic mechanism, I must say that the adoption of these measures a year ago was a logical continuation of the process of developing the Romanian economy, the production forces and the new relations, as well as of the previous development of workers' democracy and of our socialist democracy in general, which was given a concrete shape through the establishment 7-8 years ago of councils of working people--deliberative bodies which decide on all enterprise activities. The new measures adopted are designed to expand the system of self-management and self-administration, and to increase the responsibility of the bodies of collective leadership, of the general meetings and of the collectives of working people in each enterprise and institution for insuring appropriate activities. We aim especially at raising the qualitative and technical level of production and of all economic activities, and at implementing the principle of maximum economic efficiency in each enterprise. Although it has been only 1 year since these measures were adopted, we may already say that the sense of responsibility and the initiative of the working people's management councils have increased, and that they are more concerned with increasing economic efficiency. Right now, in fact, the working people are holding general meetings throughout the country, at which the activities of economic and social unity are being discussed. A few days ago I attended such a meeting, at a big Bucharest enterprise. I can state that these meetings reveal a great sense of responsibility and a great interest in improving all economic activities; they constitute a conclusive example of workers' democracy, of the working people's participation in leading the country's socioeconomic life.

Question: Mr President, please tell us about Romania's stand on the arms race and disarmament, and about the proposals you have advanced along this line.

Answer: Romania is a determined advocate of halting the arms race and taking specific disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament. We appreciate particularly the results of the special UN session of last year, which greatly stimulated efforts to work out practical disarmament measures. [paragraph continues]

Romania has made a number of proposals along this line, such as freezing military budgets at the level of 1978 or 1979; subsequently reducing military expenditures by 10-15 percent by 1985; allocating part of the funds thus saved to promoting the economic development and well-being of each people, and part for assistance to the developing countries. Romania also advanced proposals on reducing military forces, especially in Europe, withdrawing foreign troops from the territory of other states, dismantling military bases on foreign territory, and other proposals for military disengagement, which should pave the way for greater trust among the states and for more resolute disarmament measures. In view of the scope of the arms race, we believe that everything possible must be done to halt it and to achieve disarmament. Both the governments and responsible political circles of each country, and the broad masses, the peoples themselves, must take more resolute efforts to halt the arms race and effect disarmament.

Question: What is your conception of the buffer zone between NATO and the Warsaw Pact that you have suggested in your 1 December 1978 speech?

Answer: Romania--together with the Warsaw Pact member states--has advocated and continues to speak out for dismantling the military blocs, primarily NATO and the Warsaw Pact. We believe that the promotion of a policy of detente, cooperation and peace in the world requires the elimination of the military blocs. However, until this goal is attained, we believe that various practical, provisional measures should be adopted so as to preclude a confrontation between the two blocs, and at the same time, to strengthen trust and to create conditions for such measures as I mentioned above. We believe that the creation of a demilitarized zone between the armies of the two military blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--is very important. Naturally, the dimension and nature of this demilitarized zone would be decided by representatives of the two sides.

In our opinion, this zone should be 80-100 km wide, if it is to be really effective in preventing a conflict between the two sides. Needless to say, this zone should be free of troops of the two pacts and of any military bases, and in it should be stationed only a few troops of the countries on whose territory the demilitarized zone is established. I would like to stress that we consider this as only a provisional measure within the framework of general measures for military disengagement, for reducing armaments and for taking efficient disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament.

Question: There is often tension in the relations between various Balkan countries. Do you believe that the cooperation among the Balkan countries can be intensified, and if so, how?

Answer: Indeed, there are unsolved problems between certain Balkan countries, and there are times of tension, which of course endanger the development of cooperation and peace in this area. I would like to mention with satisfaction that Romania has good relations of cooperation with all the Balkan countries, and that it is not in conflict with any Balkan state; on the contrary, our country is doing everything possible to expand its cooperation and collaboration with these states.

We believe that all the Balkan countries should endeavor to solve the problem between themselves through peaceful negotiations. In particular I want to mention that we are interested in and hope that the problems between Turkey and Greece will be solved as rapidly as possible and through negotiations; this is of great importance for peace in the Balkans and in Europe. Similarly, we are concerned about and hope that a solution will be found as soon as possible in Cyprus, a solution insuring understanding and peaceful coexistence between the two communities, in a united and independent state, as well as the territorial integrity and sovereignty of that country. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, in order to expand cooperation among the Balkan countries we believe it necessary to develop economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, and relations in all other areas--for which there exist broad possibilities--which will contribute to turning the Balkans into an area of peace and good neighborliness.

Question: Mr President, how do you appraise the current economic relations between Romania and Turkey?

Answer: I want to stress with great satisfaction the ascending evolution of the economic cooperation and cooperation in other areas between Romania and Turkey. In the past 5 years, our bilateral economic exchanges have increased 6 times over. Various agreements and conventions were concluded on production sharing, and on expanding the scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Romania and Turkey. In view of the achievements of the past few years, I believe that we have good prospects for further expanding our economic cooperation and collaboration in other areas, too. This means that the two countries' governments and economic organizations--including Turkish private firms--should cooperate more closely, intensify their contacts, and find the most appropriate forms of cooperation based on mutual interest and on the principles of mutual advantage.

As far as it is concerned, Romania wants to do everything necessary to develop its economic and other relations with Turkey more intensively, so that they should set a model of cooperation between two countries with different social systems, but inspired by the desire to cooperate peacefully.

Question: In your recent speeches you have stated that Romania is firmly determined to maintain good relations with all the Balkan countries, including Turkey. I know that your country also has good relations with all the European countries, including the EEC members. In view of this policy, how do you see cooperation between European and Balkan countries with different social systems? What contribution can these countries, belonging to different economic and military organizations, make to the process of detente, disarmament and peace in the Balkans and throughout Europe?

Answer: Indeed, Romania is developing broad relations with all the Balkan and European countries, and with all the states in the world, regardless of social system. We firmly base all these relations on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and nonuse or threat of force.

We believe that as far as Europe is concerned, all the states must endeavor to implement the documents signed in Helsinki on security and cooperation on the continent. Thus, we attach great importance to the Madrid meeting of 1980, which should stimulate the efforts to implement those documents, and which should, above all, pave the way for military disengagement--an essential element for security and cooperation in Europe. Achieving security in Europe requires a broad cooperation among all the countries on the continent, and thus between the Balkan countries, too, regardless of their social system, which is the internal affair of each country.

We believe that the European economic organizations--the EEC and CEMA--must also cooperate with each other. The countries belonging to the two organizations must also cooperate actively. The development of this cooperation should create conditions--as I said before--for reducing the influence of the military blocs and, in the last analysis, for dismantling them, for basing the relations between all the nations on a new foundation, on genuine trust. [paragraph continues]

There is no doubt that the achievement of such relations of broad cooperation in Europe and in the Balkans will have a positive impact on the policy of detnete, disarmament and peace not only in Europe and in the Balkans, but throughout the world. Once again I want to emphasize that there is no other alternative, and, therefore, every effort must be made to promote cooperation, detente, disarmament and peace.

Question: Mr President, what do you think of the current situation in the Middle East and of the chances of settling the conflict in that part of the world?

Answer: The current situation in the Middle East and the continued tension there can at any moment exacerbate the conflict, with rather serious consequences. Romania has always advocated and continues to firmly advocate a political solution of the Middle East conflict based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on solving the Palestinian problem in accordance with that people's right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state. Given the present situation, we believe that everything possible must be done to find a general solution to the Middle East conflict, with the participation of all the interested countries, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. For this it is important to resume the Geneva conference, or to organize another international meeting, with the participation of all the interested countries, under the aegis of and with the active participation of the United Nations.

Question: Mr President, how would you describe Romania's relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and China?

Answer: Romania attaches great importance to its relations with the Soviet Union, to which we are in fact linked by a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, by cooperation in various joint bodies, by our social system and by traditional relations of friendship. I want to emphasize that the cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union is developing continuously.

In accordance with our policy of developing relations with all the socialist countries, Romania also has broad relations with the PRC, and we are endeavoring to develop these relations.

At the same time, Romania's relations with the United States have also developed continuously. These relations are an integral part of Romania's general policy of cooperating with all countries, regardless of their social system.

Question: Despite efforts to promote detente and peace, there is still tension in international life and political crisis are spreading. What is your view on the situation?

Answer: Indeed, the international situation is rather complex. However, I think that the salient feature of international developments is the fact that the peoples are increasingly asserting their will to eliminate the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies and to promote a new policy of cooperation, equality and equity in all areas.

The existence of areas of tension and the emergence of new conflicts in various parts of the world are the logical consequence of the confrontation between the two trends in international life in which the peoples are increasingly struggling for a new policy and in which the revolutionary process is gaining in scope. Conflicts do and will continue to appear, and this is inevitable. However, if we examine the solutions provided for some of these conflicts we will find that they permitted peoples to become independent and strengthened the forces in favor of a policy of peace and equality and led to the consolidation of national independence. [paragraph continues]

This entitles us to state that, despite moments of tension and despite the emergence of new conflicts, the general trend in international developments is toward independence, toward new relations of equality and toward a policy of cooperation and peace. There is every chance that this policy will be further promoted, on condition that the peoples who want to live in freedom and independence and master their destinies intensify their solidarity, cooperation and struggle.

Question: Mr President, what role do you assign to Romania's rapid and intensive socio-economic development within the framework of strengthening national independence and sovereignty and insuring the defense capability of the country?

Answer: Romania is paying great attention to strengthening its national independence and sovereignty as an essential element of its entire socioeconomic development. Our country is permanently concerned with strengthening its defense capabilities. We believe, however, that this should not affect our socioeconomic development and our ability to raise the people's general well-being. We believe that only if production forces, industry, agriculture and other areas of activity, including education, science and culture are continuously developed it is possible to consolidate both the independence and the defense capabilities of the country. Only rapid economic development can insure both the necessary means for defense and the country's general progress, can increase its strength and also improve the people's well-being--this being in the final analysis the essential factor in the struggle for independence and for defending the fatherland in any circumstance.

In fact, an analysis of various international situations will show that only in the cases in which the masses, the people wholly identified with the interests of the country's socio-economic development and enjoyed improving living conditions was it possible to safeguard the national independence.

This is why in the future, too, we will concentrate on implementing the 11th party congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, intensively developing the national economy and raising the people's general standard.

Question: I thank you very much. I am indeed happy to have had the honor of being received by one of the most brilliant statesmen of the contemporary world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: I want to convey to your readers and to the friendly Turkish people best wishes for prosperity, well-being and happiness.

IRAN'S KARIM SANJABI RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD232238 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, (AGERPRES) 23/2/1979--Karim Sanjabi, minister of foreign affairs of the Iranian provisional government, received Nicolae Stefan, ambassador of Romania to Tehran.

On the occasion the sides exchanged opinions on the present situation and the perspectives of the Romanian-Iranian relations, stress being laid on the will of the two countries to further develop them in all the domains of mutual interest.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN AWARDS ORDER TO ARMY DIVISION

AU221533 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The combat banner of the "Marasesti" Army Division was awarded the "Defense of the Fatherland First Class" order at a ceremony today occasioned by the 100th anniversary of this large unit. On handing over this high distinction on behalf of the party-state leadership and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces, Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense, warmly congratulated all personnel of the Marasesti Division and wished them new and important successes in their overall activity.

In a highly enthusiastic atmosphere, the participants in the ceremony sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in which the commanders, the party and Union of Communist Youth bodies and organizations of this large unit pledge to continue to act firmly with communist responsibility to apply--in the organization and instruction of subunits and units--the requirements of the national military doctrine which has the imprint of the clear sighted and profoundly scientific and innovative thought of the supreme commander.

In the light of requirements and tasks you set to the army, the cable reads, we will take unflinching, persevering and tenacious action to attain a new and higher quality in all fields of activity and to insure that all personnel acquire high socialist consciousness, lasting moral and combat qualities and pride in the glorious past of this great unit and of the Romanian army and in the socialist present and communist future of the fatherland.

In conclusion the cable reads: As soldiers of the fatherland and the party we express our unflinching determination to be always ready, at the call of the fatherland and at your orders, to fight and make any sacrifices to defend the freedom, independence and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

AGERPRES on Division's Centennial

AU231315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/2/1979--It is today 100 years since the Romanian units that covered themselves with glory in 1877-1878 in the great battles of the independence war at Pleven, Rahova and Vidin, joined under the same struggle banner. In 1957, on celebrating four decades since the glorious victory of the summer of 1917, this great division of the Romanian Army was named after the hero-locality Masasesti.

The ardent love of country, which led to the consecration, in the battle-field, of the Romanian state's independence in 1877, was transmitted to the following generations. In the front of south-west Moldavia during the First World War, the military of the division, together with other big units, built a true wall against which all the plans and efforts of the invading German troops crashed. One of the most grandious war episodes, comparable with the great battles of Marne, Somme or Verdun, was fought at Marasesti. In this "terrible fight of the nation," in which the divisions 12 Bavarian and 76 and 89 German infantry were defeated, the Marasesti division defended this patch of Romanian land sacrificing more than 8,000 combatants.

The responsibility for the homeland's freedom, independence and destiny heightened as the communist ideas spread among the soldiers. The call of the Romanian Communist Party to rescuing the country from the Second World War, had a wide echo with the Marasesti division. In the days of the anti-imperialist and antifascist national armed insurrection of August 1944, the military of this big unit decisively contributed to disrupting the German communication system in the southeast area of the country, to making over 10,500 Hitlerite hostages in the area between the Danube and the Black Sea.

The unit then participated actively in the liberation of the Romanian territory, in the struggle for completely defeating the fascist troops. The bright memory of the combatants of this great division, as well as of those of many other Romanian divisions, is immortalized by the monuments erected in our country, at Oarba de Mures, Carei, or abroad, in Tiszalok, Banska Bystrica and Kreminica, in remembrance of their contribution to the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

BUCHAREST ACTIVITIES MARK SOVIET ARMY, NAVY ANNIVERSARY

Photograph Exhibition

AU220954 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] A photo exhibition featuring aspects of the life and activities of the Soviet military men was opened on 21 February at the Central Military Museum in Bucharest on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet army and navy.

The opening was attended by generals and high-ranking officers of the Bucharest Garrison. Also present were Soviet Military, Air and Naval Attache A.M. Kuchumov and members of the embassy staff. Speeches were delivered by Maj Gen Constantin Antip and Maj Gen A.M. Kuchumov.

On the same occasion, the Soviet military, air and naval attache to our country met with cadres and cadets of the "Aurel Vlaicu" military school for active air force officers, to whom he spoke on the significance of this event.

Army House Meeting

AU231545 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] A festive meeting was held on 21 February at the Central Army House in Bucharest, marking the 61st anniversary of the Soviet army and navy. The meeting was attended by generals, officers, military foremen and noncommissioned officers of the Bucharest Garrison.

Also present were USSR Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko, and members of the embassy staff.

The meeting was opened by Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense, who greeted the assembly.

Maj Gen A.M. Kuchumov, USSR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest spoke on the significance of the event.

At the end of the festivity the participants viewed a film presenting aspects of the life and activities of the Soviet soldiers.

CZECHOSLOVAK CRITICISM OF RCP STANCE AT SOFIA REBUTTED

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian 9 Feb 79 p 12 WA

[Article by Alex Vasilescu: "An Inevitable Question: What Is Its Use?]

[Text] In its 17 January 1979 issue, the Prague weekly TVORBA (CREATION) published an article to justify its title--which would mean nothing to us if it were limited to the sphere of artistic creativity and were not to enter into the realm of...political fiction. It is a matter of a type of sensational reporting on the theoretical conference on "The Building of Socialism and Communism and World Development" held in Sofia between 12 and 14 December 1978.

Of what does this "work" of the editor of CREATION consist? He begins, no more and no less, by dividing the viewpoints expressed during the aforementioned discussion into "correct" and "incorrect" as if the presentations of the representatives of the participating Communist parties were like extempore exercises of students during an examination and the author of the article was a learned professor for whom the aforementioned complex theoretical theme--whose elucidation has been a subject of attention of the most progressive social forces and the most brilliant minds of the times--would not present even the slightest unknown quantity.

According to the author, the presentations of the RCP and Italian Communist Party Delegations are included in the category of so-called "incorrect", "dissonant" positions. Abandoning himself to his fiery imagination, Milan Matous informs public opinion in the country that the "incorrect" positions of the respective parties were "clearly" and "energetically" rejected by an "absolute united majority"--forgetting completely that in Sofia there was a free theoretical discussion, in which there could not exist a majority and a minority or clear and energetic rejections but, pure and simply, exchanges of opinions among equal parties, which are working out their own political line in an autonomous fashion and are making their own contribution to the creative development of the theory of scientific socialism.

We must say that other commentaries have appeared which have attempted to falsify the position of the Romanian delegation at the Sofia conference, misinforming public opinion in their own countries, in a stupefying manner, but our press has not considered it necessary to respond to these commentaries. However, the Czechoslovak TVORBA exceeds all limits of lack of probity and, implicitly, of our patience.

With what does Mr Matous permit himself to charge the RCP delegation? In the first place, that it underestimated--in a "gross" way--the danger which imperialism represents. Even if he were suffering from night blindness, an honest journalist could not have missed the strong emphasis in the Romanian presentation on the "tendency of the imperialist policy of domination and dictat, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, of violation of the independence and sovereignty of peoples, to intensify" and "the accentuation of the imperialist policy of the division of the world into zones of influence," as well as the absolute necessity for the energetic mobilization of peoples against this policy. The condition for the continuation of detente--the Romanian delegation pointed out--is the strengthening of the solidarity of the world forces of peace, the determined rising to battle of tens and hundreds of millions of peoples.

In the second place, the Prague "creator" charges the delegation of our party with a so-called minimizing of the peace initiative of the socialist countries. Not only did the presentation not give even the slightest grounds for such an invention but also, by stressing the positive content of the statement of the Warsaw Pact Conference, held at the end of 1978 in Moscow, the presentation pointed out that, in its fundamental orientation, the document signed by the participating socialist countries is capable of giving a strong stimulus to positive processes of international life and to the uniting of world forces in achieving the aspirations of the peoples for peace and security.

Later, CREATION asserts, without even batting an eyelid, that the RCP delegation attempted to cast doubts upon the importance of strengthening the international unity of the communist and workers movement. Indeed, such a lack of scruples exceeds the limits of all imagination. Not only the presentation of the Romanian delegation at Sofia but also all RCP policy is penetrated, as by a red thread, by the highest spirit of responsibliity and the most profound communist fervor for the cause of surpassing the differences existing in the communist movement and rebuilding the unity of the parties on a truly new, indestructible foundation. The struggle for the unity of the communist parties has been, is, and will be for the RCP a sacred, fundamental principle, a norm for programmatic action, legalized with firmness and clarity in all its fundamental political documents. Moreover, this is a fact which is generally well-known and which has gained and is gaining the esteem and appreciation of communist parties and of communists everywhere, constituting an important source of the prestige which the RCP enjoys--and which Mr Milan Matous does not shrink from trying to besmirch.

After labelling the Romanian presentation in Sofia as conciliatory--forgetting that earlier he had accused it of minimizing the struggle for peace and underestimating the efforts for the unity of the communist parties, and after "confusing" in the most strident manner the well-known Romanian principle of not attacking one socialist country with a so-called position, invented ad hoc, of not criticizing "a certain country"--the signer of the article immediately concludes that, apparently, the Romanian communists are very much afraid of international conferences of communist and workers parties.

It is no secret that Mr Matous has a deep aversion to the truth. Therefore, it is unnecessary for us to say that at the very beginning, the RCP delegation stressed the usefulness of conferences intended for the mutual informing of parties, for free exchange of opinions and experience in a climate of communist principledness, of mutual respect and consideration. However, when someone proposes to practice the disinformation of public opinion, at least he himself should be a little informed. Mr Matous should have known that, in its highly regarded political documents, the RCP established long ago, in a principled manner, the need for periodic conferences among parties, of the Berlin type of conference, for the continuation of the dialog, for an exchange of information, and for the joint clarification of the increasingly more complex problems raised by contemporary social development and the struggle for progress and socialism in the world.

An inevitable question is raised in such cases: What motive is hidden under such a flagrant distortion of the truth, of what use are the falsification, falsehoods and calumny? Obviously, in regard to public opinion in the respective country, this article is nothing but an incredible act of misleading the people, the expression of an attitude of profound disrespect and lack of consideration for one's own people. From this point of view, the article in TVORBA is integrated in the manners of a press with which the communists have not and cannot have absolutely anything in common. But, at the same time, such a manifestation can endanger the interests of the unity and friendship among the communist parties, among the socialist countries--in the present case, the friendship between the Romanian and Czechoslovak communists and working people. Therefore, the article becomes particularly harmful and cannot fail to arouse the deep disapproval of communists and working people not only in the two countries but also, everywhere.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO HUA GUOFENG ON SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD241412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Peking--Mirko Ostojic, the Yugoslav ambassador to the PRC, today visited Huang Hua, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, and delivered a message for Hua Guofeng from SFRY President Josip Broz Tito.

The Yugoslav president's message relates to the situation in Southeast Asia.

REPORTS ON CONTINUATION OF PRC-SRV CONFLICT

POLITIKA On Soviet 'Patience'

AU241452 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[M. Bajalski report: "Moscow and China's Military Action in Vietnam: Limit of Soviet Patience"]

[Text] Moscow, 21 February--In the hope that China will soon withdraw its armed forces from the occupied zones of Vietnam's territory, Moscow is showing patience regarding the realization of its proclaimed readiness to "fulfill its obligations" toward Hanoi. No one here doubts that the USSR could at any moment provide Vietnam with the necessary military aid that would be required by a definite situation. It seems that the situation has not yet arisen which would require "the appropriate effective measures" (under the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty) and, in the interest of calming down and of peace, it would be only beneficial that it not come to that.

It is within the aforementioned framework that the appraisals by foreign observers in Moscow move, and they are based on the knowledge of the Soviet policy of activity in the Far East and on an analysis of Soviet behavior from the time of the government statement on Sunday evening until today.

Nevertheless, the question of the limit of Soviet patience has been continuously discussed by foreign circles here and certainly by the domestic community.

Real Situation

It is felt here that the limit is first of all determined by the geographical depth of the invasion in Vietnam, which the Chinese themselves have said is "limited." In addition to this, in this state of affairs the Vietnamese are demonstrating that they are themselves able to resist the Chinese attack. According to reports from the front, it is true that in some places the Chinese have extended the range of the original penetration from 7 to 10 or 12 kilometers, but in some other places they have returned or have been turned back even to positions outside Vietnamese territory. Thus, on the average, the original limit of the Chinese military incursion has more or less been maintained.

From the viewpoint of a possible Soviet-Chinese confrontation the tension is not rising daily bur rather perhaps hourly because of the so-called time factor. The official Chinese statements that the military operations on Vietnam's territory are also "limited" in time are certainly considered in connection with the adoption of any new decisions. But there is still the unfavorable and dangerous circumstance that in the public handling of the military action, which is still continuing, Peking has not in any way precisely determined its duration. At the same time, the Soviet Government statement includes the demand--which continues to be valid--for "an end to aggression and for an immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops" from Vietnamese territory.

Political Reasoning

Thus, the tension and uncertainty here are growing because it is not known when China intends to withdraw from its military action against Vietnam and in this connection there is also a question of the duration of Soviet patience.

Still, in addition to the Chinese statements that the action is limited both in space and in time as well as the official Soviet demands which remain in effect, there is yet a third viewpoint from which to consider the objectively dangerous conflict. This is the political viewpoint which is certainly kept in mind here and which is naturally also within the province of foreign analysts.

It is a predominant conviction of foreigners here--if we may start with them--that politically the Soviet Union has already sufficiently gained by the fact alone that China ventured into a military action for which it is hard to find a valid justification. This predominant conviction is undoubtedly also taken into consideration by the Soviet political leadership. According to all political reasoning, this is why there is little probability that the USSR would now turn "cash into credit" by using "punishment" of any kind. According to observers, what the Soviet Union now wants least is to be led into a temptation to risk something similar, even if only in the form of direct military assistance to Vietnam (according to the confirmed obligation under the treaty between the two countries).

The aforementioned risk can be avoided only if the Chinese troops withdraw from the Vietnamese territory in good time.

Continuation of Political Action

In the meantime the Soviet information media continue the political action of criticizing the Chinese move in a manner which is more than sharp. For example, the following three headlines appear on the PRAVDA foreign political page: "Hands Off Vietnam," "People Are Resisting" and "Stop The Crime." As is known, the first of these headlines has been borrowed from the recent past, from the time of the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. The second article pays tribute to the Vietnamese who are resisting the Chinese military penetration. Finally, the third--"Stop The Crime"--is used by commentator Korionov for his article in which, in addition to everything else, he mentions Kampuchea after a fashion. As a matter of fact, he says that first of all China connected its anti-Vietnamese plans with the "Pol Pot clique" in Phnom Penh; but he also says that "Kampuchea's patriots crossed out these plans." Of course, the commentator does not mention in any way that Vietnam's Armed Forces have entered into and remained in Kampuchea but rather directly moves on to the post factum situation, that is, to the fact that Vietnam and the new authority in Kampuchea "have embarked on a road of restoring the destroyed friendship and neighborly relations."

Concerning foreign reactions, the Soviet press still does not report those which simultaneously express concern both over the Chinese military action in Vietnam and over the stationing of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. For instance, Jimmy Carter's demand that the Chinese troops withdraw from Vietnam and Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea has not been publicized here. At the same time the reaction of the Romanian AGERPRES agency is reported in excerpts with a remark that the statement of this agency "does not include any condemnation of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam," just as in a commentary today PRAVDA criticizes ZAGREB VJESNIK which, as is reported, states in one of its articles that China has acted as a "punitive power" in revenge for the Vietnamese support for the people of Kampuchea. True, readers will not be able to understand what VJESNIK really says and will therefore be left in a certain quandary.

Discussion of Soviet Press Treatment

LD240022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

["Moscow on the Conflict"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 23, (TANJUG)--The position from the Soviet Government declaration that the Soviet Union will fulfill its obligations under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Vietnam was reiterated in Moscow today. This position, which is not the object of special comment here, was cited in an order issued by the USSR minister of defence, Marshal Ustinov, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The Soviet press, following the first indications about "stabilization of the situation" in the north of Vietnam, today reports bitter fighting going on between the Chinese and Vietnamese forces along the entire border. Reports from Hanoi allege "heavy Chinese losses in military effectiveness and equipment." There are no data on the strength or losses of the Vietnamese side in the Moscow press.

In a dispatch from Vietnam's border province of Lang Son, the correspondent of PRAVDA reports the replacement of Vietnamese units on the frontline positions with new forces. The correspondent also observed "powerful combat machines" along with the fresh battalions heading north. The story also describes the conditions in the town of Lang Son, whose population was evacuated "when the Chinese tanks, infantry and even cavalry attacked the province's border in five columns."

The reported stabilization of the situation was taken among observers in Moscow as indicating a possibility of Chinese withdrawal. However, this conclusion has proved premature. Newspapers in Moscow today highlight the Vietnamese estimates indicating a buildup of Chinese forces. The emphasis is especially on the claims by official sources in Hanoi that no conflict "of local nature" is involved. At present, however, it is impossible to conclude from the estimates published in Moscow whether the conflict is assuming major proportions.

Vietnamese Counteroffensive Ready

AU231610 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Dragoslav Rancic report]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 February--The Vietnamese Armed Forces are preparing a counteroffensive against the Chinese troops which intervened in Vietnamese territory, it was confirmed today by Chinese sources in Beijing. The sources added that China does not fear this, but they did not indicate whether this had also been included in the calculated risk by China when they planned the "counterattack" in Vietnam, nor whether it may disturb their plans on the duration of the military intervention which officially had been announced as brief and of a limited effect.

The Chinese are not saying precisely how long their armed actions in Vietnam will last before the planned and promised withdrawal of their troops. Not a single report from the battlefield was published today, and as far as the information media are concerned, the public has been deprived of any report on the reaction of world public opinion. It strikes one, however, that a large number of citizens are relatively well informed on what is publicly known or guessed about the development of events on the Vietnam front--either through a well-developed system of internal information or through broadcasts of foreign radio stations which can be heard without any great technical interference.

One has not been able to obtain here any official confirmation of the authenticity of reports by some foreign news agencies citing Chinese sources to the effect that the Chinese troops in Vietnam have caused about 10,000 casualties among the Vietnamese soldiers, while suffering losses of 2,000 to 3,000 men.

At the same time, the supposition is spread in the diplomatic corps in Beijing that a prolongation of the Chinese military intervention in Vietnam and the rather elastic notion of its length could result in a course which will be less and less favorable politically and perhaps even militarily for the original Chinese plan and for Chinese international prestige in general.

Whether justified or not, on the basis of the existing information it is believed that the withdrawal of Chinese troops will be perhaps much more difficult on the eve of the preparations for a Vietnamese counteroffensive than the previously calculated risk had envisaged. Although proceeding from different positions, the assessments of both the Western and the Eastern analysts agree on this to a considerable extent.

Sundic on Mutual Withdrawal

LD242138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Political action connected with the situation in Indochina has not been lacking, primarily within the framework of the world organization. The UN Security Council [words indistinct] in solving the Indochinese crisis if the countries in conflict do not accept the recommendation that the problem can only be solved if all troops withdraw from Indochina, the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the Chinese from Vietnam. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

The armed conflict between China and Vietnam is flaring up more and more and, as things stand now, hopes of an early cessation of hostilities remain more and more uncertain. The Security Council is also confronted with this fact, as it met [words indistinct] to discuss the development of the situation in Southeast Asia. The prospects of the Security Council doing anything are few, for as in the case of the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, there is no chance of adopting a resolution which would censure China as the sole party to blame for the current serious situation in Indochina. First, the Soviet Union had prevented the adoption of a resolution on Kampuchea's complaint, and second, China will not accept, as it has already demonstrated, discussion of its conflict with Vietnam separately from the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea. Neither China nor Vietnam has sought a meeting of the Security Council, but understandably, China is not bothered, in the way that it would bother Vietnam, by Security Council discussion of the entire problem, as formulated by the United States--the situation in Southeast Asia and its consequences for international peace and security.

Objectively considered, regardless of who favors what and what is proposed, a lasting and stable peace in Southeast Asia cannot be ensured in either the military or the diplomatic spheres without the withdrawal of foreign troops from Indochina, that is, the Vietnamese from Kampuchea and the Chinese from Vietnam. If either Vietnam or China need help in anything, there is better help for them in the recommendation that the warring parties accept the urgent demand for an end to hostilities and an unconditional withdrawal of troops. This is the only way out of the impasse in which both Vietnam and China have found themselves. If they do not do this, it will not benefit either them or world peace as a whole.

The longer the war between China and Vietnam lasts, the more difficult it will be to stop it, for it is not only a question of allocating responsibility for what has happened in relations between the two countries, but long before this of how to put out the fire while it is still possible. All those who make a distinction between the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea and the Chinese action in Vietnam, justifying one and censuring the other, are not doing a service to either Vietnam or China. The people of Vietnam defend every inch of their territory--no sensible person can deny this. But just as Vietnam has a right to freedom and independence and to the defense of its national sovereignty and territorial integrity, this right cannot be denied to the people of Kampuchea. Only the people are called on, no one else, to decide the paths of internal development. This, of course, does not mean a justification of the Chinese action, as some maliciously try to present Yugoslavia's position, but a call for the strict application of the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Every country, without exception, is obliged to respect these principles. Yugoslavia will also hold to them consistently just as it has done so in the past. Both the right and the obligation of Yugoslavia to demand of others that they behave in the same way both in mutual relations and in relations with third countries originate from this.

Intensified Conflict

LD241808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 24, (by TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Novacic)--The Sino-Vietnamese conflict has entered its second week without any signs of the conflict abating and with a major question as to which side was more successful by now.

From the military standpoint, the facts indicate that the Chinese have taken many localities along the northern border of Vietnam. Reports vary in their estimates as to how deep the Chinese troops have penetrated into Vietnam's territory. The figures mentioned most often range between 10 and 30 km.

Beijing has promised that its troops will be withdrawan immediately and without any previous conditions once they have dealt a "blow" to Vietnam. The fact that no withdrawal has taken place so far raises the question of when the objectives of the action will be achieved.

The casualties suffered by both sides are not known but are assumed, with reason, to have been heavy. For, engaged in battles--the heaviest of which, in another of the series of paradoxes, took place on "the bridge of friendship"--were also tanks and aircraft, in addition to infantry and the mobile units.

It appears that the Vietnamese had to withdraw a number of their troops from occupied Kampuchea and bring them back to Vietnam. If this information is correct, the Chinese have achieved at least one of their strategic objectives--alleviating the position of the forces loyal to the legitimate Kampuchean Government.

To perceive the causes of the Chinese intervention in Vietnam, the Indochinese problem should necessarily be viewed in its entirety. The Chinese, for understandable tactical reasons, decline the linking of the two questions, but the statements of the countries calling for withdrawal of all foreign troops from other countries' territories, i.e., Chinese from Vietnam and Vietnamese from Kampuchea, are given considerable prominence in Chinese press reports.

Thus the background of the Sino-Vietnamese conflict is being perceived in a wider dimension, although, at present, a bilateral military conflict is involved. From the Beijing angle, it is still difficult to estimate whether the conflict and China's military intervention will yield the expected results.

It is uncertain whether China's borders will now be more secure than before, which, officially, is the motive of its intervention. Uncertain too is how long will the conflict between the two countries last. According to the news reaching Beijing, both sides are bringing more troops to the scene of battle, which certainly does not indicate any calming of the situation. Another major question is whether Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and bring them to the front with China. There have been reports to this effect outside China, but those anticipating such a development here are few. More are inclined to believe that the Vietnamese Army is well equipped to defend the country "at a defence line not yet threatened by the Chinese troops."

It appears that a more lasting solution might be to perceive the Indochinese problem as a whole and deal with the Kampuchean and Vietnamese problems simultaneously. In other [word indistinct] it is proving again that military action by itself can hardly bring a settlement and that the only correct orientation is one at seeking a political solution. The military course only tends to further complicate the situation with the prospect of a longer, exhausting war in Indochina becoming increasingly more realistic. This, naturally, if all the forces concerned turn deaf to the appeals coming from various quarters and calling for an end of military actions and the withdrawal of all troops from other countries' territories.

Berlin Women's Conference Appeal

LD252030 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Women representatives of 84 communist and workers parties and of revolutionary movements took part in the Berlin Conference on the Social Position of Women. At the conference, our country was represented by Vida Tomsic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Milica Posavec, member of the Secretariat of the Croat Conference for the Social Activity of Women. During the conference, the organizers read out an appeal in which very sharp words were used to attack the People's Republic of China because of its armed action in Vietnam. However, this appeal made no mention of Vietnam's armed intervention against Democratic Kampuchea. Several delegations, including the Yugoslav one, did not sign this one-sided appeal. For this reason our delegation refrained from taking part in the discussion and added their report among the documents of the meeting.

NIN Commentary

LD231658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 23, (TANJUG)--The conflict in Southeast Asia makes the world "face one of the most dangerous crises in recent decades," the Belgrade weekly NIN writes today. NIN sees a threat to world peace as stemming from this conflict in the fact that behind the three countries to the conflict "there are others, indirectly or directly concerned." This could lead to the "involvement of new participants in possible further conflicts and also to the legalization of the old and new divisions of the world to the known and unknown spheres of interest," the weekly warns.

The only possible way of preventing (?such) still graver consequences of the conflict from taking place NIN sees in the withdrawal of both the Chinese troops from Vietnam and the Vietnamese from Kampuchea, in giving up the looking for the winner and the defeated and in leaving it to the United Nations to calm the situation and create conditions for possible negotiations on questions in dispute." [quote mark as received] Of course, it is necessary to secure this while "strictly respecting the sovereignty and independence of each participant country and each people."

Although this is not easy to obtain, hopes in this possibility remain nevertheless, NIN assesses. These hopes are raised by the action of the non-aligned, just started with the trip to China and Vietnam of a Sri Lanka representative in his capacity of the chairman of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau, writes the weekly. The non-aligned have so far been successful in such actions, even when success seemed virtually impossible, thanks to their actions being "clearly directed towards peace, coexistence and cooperation and their being not linked with the interests of any big power," concludes NIN.

YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING 25 FEB

LD251810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 25, (TANJUG)--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, arrived here today at the head of a Yugoslav delegation which is to take part in the work of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation tomorrow. The session of the committee who Ikonic is the Yugoslav cochairman will take several days and protocol should be (?signed) at its close.

YUGOSLAV AIRLINE TO OPERATE REGULAR BEIJING FLIGHT

LD251812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing Feb. 25, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Airlines (JAT) enterprise will open a regular Belgrade-Beijing air line on May 1, an agreement to this effect having been reached here today. JAT's Boeing 707 will take off from Belgrade at 2100 hrs local time each Monday and after thirteen hours, and a technical stopover in Karachi, will land in Beijing. From Beijing, the same JAT's Boeing 707 will take off at 2100 hrs local time every Tuesday.

SFRY, PRC SIGN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD251814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 25, (TANJUG)--A protocol on Yugoslav-Chinese scientific-technical cooperation was signed today in Beijing. The protocol was signed following the negotiations between delegations led by Deputy Director of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation Ivan Senk and Deputy Minister of Metallurgy of the People's Republic of China Lin Zesheng. The protocol provides for exchanges of study delegations, visits of experts and the exchange of scientific-technical documentation in 12 fields.

VOJVODINA OFFICIAL, PRC AGRICULTURE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD261048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 26, (TANJUG)--President of the Executive Council of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Nikola Kmezic had talks here today with Chinese Vice Premier Wang Renzhong, Minister of Agriculture Tang Lingong, and other personalities. In the talks, the wish to promote comprehensive cooperation was expressed by both sides and concrete projects were discussed. It was agreed to send agricultural experts from Yugoslavia's granary of Vojvodina to China to take over the experimental cultivation on 200 hectares of land of the Yugoslav sorts of sunflower, maize, wheat and sugar beet by using Yugoslav machinery, fertilizers and technology.

DOLANC SPEAKS AT 14th DIVISION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD260218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Exerpts] Maribor--The 35th anniversary of the victorious march of the 14th Division of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia was marked in Maribor today. Young people, working people and citizens, veterans of the 14th Division and other participants in the National Liberation War, members of the Yugoslav People's Army and of territorial defense units met in the Jeklotehna production hall. After the state and Slovene anthems were played there was a minute of silence to honor the late great man of our revolution, Edvard Kardelj. Gorazd Mazej, president of the Intermunicipal Council of the Socialist Alliance for the River Drava area, later welcomed those present including Stane Dolanc, Sergej Kraigher, France Popit, Mitja Ribicic, Vinko Hafner, Janez Vipotnik, Ivan Macek, Viktor Avbelj, Franc Tavcar and Boris Bavdek. Special greetings were conveyed to the surviving participants in the march, the people's heroes, to representatives of the Yugoslav General Staff and of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army which continue the combat traditions of the 14th Division.

After the report by the youth group which (?recently) reenacted the 14th Division's march, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a speech.

Dolanc spoke of the shining image of the communist and revolutionary, Comrade Edvard Kardelj, who until his last day stood in the first combat line of the front for socialist self-managment, freedom, socialist democracy and a better life for working people. The masses of the working people who recently paid the last tribute to Comrade Edvard Kardelj, in deep sorrow and respect, demonstrated in a plebiscite their orientation for the ideas of the revolution, socialist self-mangement, and independent, free and nonalined Yugoslavia. Dolanc then spoke of the importance of the development and translation of revolutionary traditions to young generations, which is a great commitment of the veterans of the National Liberation War.

Concerning our path to socialism, Stane Dolanc said that we have not and will not allow anyone to impose their models on us. We know that our path has not pleased some and that it still does not please them. However, that is their business and we have never imposed our own path on anyone else nor will we ever do this. Unfortunately, said Dolanc, in the world today and in the international workers' movement, despite formally adopted and accepted principles of the right to one's own path of independence, responsibility before one's own working class and equality, there still exist not only attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of states and parties, but also to directly encroach on their territorial integrity and inviolability. Our state and the LCY cannot accept or agree with such methods and principles in mutual relations between states and between parties. There is no principle, Dolanc said, in the name of which someone can remove the freedom and independence of a people and impose on them something which others consider to be better and more correct. Such behavior and actions not only threaten peace in the world, regardless of where they take place, but they also hinder the movement for socialism as a world social process. We are deeply concerned, Dolanc emphasized, since fresh armed conflicts have arisen and the military conflagration has recently spread in Southeast Asia. We hope and expect that all peace-loving forces in the world, and above all the sides at war, will do everything possible to insure that the storm of war does not expand further, to create the necessary conditions for a return of peace to this part of the world and to insure that all nations will be guaranteed true independence, territorial integrity and peaceful development, together with the other rights in the UN Charter.

As a first step toward the normalization of the situation, armed conflicts should cease and all military units should return from foreign territory. We firmly believe that it is possible to solve international conflicts successfully only be respecting the principles of peaceful coexistence and by peaceful means.

Stane Dolanc also said that we in Yugoslavia are familiar with the different attempts to interfere in internal affairs and pressure us. They vary from open terrorism to the spreading of alarming and false rumors about Yugoslavia, from the organization of new Yugoslav communist parties to the negation of the existence of some of our peoples. In this connection, Dolanc stressed that our working people are not naive and can always distinguish friends from enemies and a policy of pressure from a policy of mutual respect and cooperation on an equitable basis. We sincerely belong to the nonalined movement, Dolanc said, which seeks peace, new international economic relations and truly democratic relations between states and peoples. We shall direct all our knowledge into strengthening the nonalined movement and insuring that it becomes even more united, Dolanc said. In this sense, we also highly assess the results of Comrade Tito's visit to Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan. These and many other countries express their readiness and resolve to thwart attempts to divide the nonalined movement together with us, and to do everything possible at the nonalined countries' summit conference in the fall to adopt measures which will mean a new affirmation and development of the nonalined movement and its principles. Stane Dolanc also stressed that the forces demanding a new democratic content to relations between states and parties in the world are growing. All these forces and movements today enjoy the support of all truly democratic people in the world.

Dolanc spoke of the strength of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, of the unity of all our working people and of their resolute readiness to defend the achievements of the National Liberation War and of the revolution, of socialist self-management development, of national equality, independence and the integrity of our country. The all-people's defense and social self-protection system and our Yugoslav People's Army are powerful factors in the hands of our working people who are capable of resisting any possible aggressor.

In conclusion, Stane Dolanc congratulated the units which today received decorations from President Tito.

The formal meeting was concluded with a letter of greetings to President Tito and with a rich cultural program.

DJURANOVIC, MARKOVIC ATTEND PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD230940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Opinions on the experiences derived from work to establish a policy to realize the medium-term plan in 1979 were exchanged at today's session of the Presidium of the SFRY Assembly with the current chairmen of delegations in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

Taking part in the work of the session, which was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, were Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the chairmen of a number of working bodies of the federal chamber.

At the session the composition of the SFRY Assembly delegation was confirmed, which will be led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, on its visit to Czechoslovakia in the beginning of March.